









**The Dairy School.**  
Philadelphia Record.  
The dairy farmers, as a rule, are prosperous, and have fewer drawbacks at the better results than the farmer who makes a specialty of grain crops, or even general stock raising. The reason is that dairying enables the farmer to sell his crops in the shape of manufactured products, thereby securing better prices than when the crops are marketed in bulk. The majority of farmers, however, have not realized the fact that they do not derive more than one-half the bulk from their cows that they should receive. There is a disposition to be satisfied with whatever quantity the cow gives, whether it be great or small. While we have in this country for milk production, and individual animals from such giving over forty quarts of milk daily, yet the average daily quantity derived at the dairies is less than ten quarts. And yet with this small quantity from each cow, dairying proves profitable, and will continue to do so, but there is no reason why the profits should not be greater.

Dairying does not pay simply because the cows give milk but because there are several matters connected with dairying, which, taken as a whole, renders the business one that adds permanently to the wealth of the farmer and increases his capital in a manner not always observed. The cows increase the fertility of the soil, which produces large crops, and adds to the number of animals that can be sustained. In other words, dairying is a system that tends to improvement and prevents impoverishment of the soil. It must be admitted, however, that in the course of time the elements of fertility will pass away in the milk and young stock sold off the farm, but, fortunately, the majority of farmers are compelled to purchase bran, shipstuffs and other materials that supply the place of food that is not produced at home, which compensates for the loss of that which is sent to market. The reason why dairying is profitable is because the farmer not only keeps up the fertility of his soil by the use of stock but also by the better prices obtained for his products as compared with general farming, which gives him a surplus and enables him to expend a proportion annually for food to be brought on the farm.

Dairying, however, is profitable with the low average of ten quarts of milk daily from each cow (and the estimate is high), it cannot be denied that the profits could be increased if better animals were used. As long, however, as farmers persist in tolerating the presence of the scrub bulls it is plain that they must continue to depend upon purchasing fresh cows whenever the milkers become dry. The practice of purchasing fresh cows will always retard dairying, as no reliance can be placed on the value of such cows until they have been tested, which may show many of them to be worthless. Every farmer cannot breed cows to yield forty quarts of milk a day, but every farmer can, by the use of thoroughbred bulls of the Holstein or Ayrshire breeds, so grade up his herd as to double the average yield and largely increase the profits. A good cow requires no more room than an inferior one, nor is the labor and care necessary in the management greater. The expenses will be but little more, while the profit will be much greater in proportion to the capital invested. With the desire to improve comes the inclination of adopting better systems of management, which includes fewer fences, smaller acres for pasture, and larger fields for cultivation, as well as the careful saving of the manure, and the selection of the choicest and best animals every season. It may be suggested, also, that even the management of the product (milk) will be so conducted as to improve the quality of the butter, thereby adding to the profit by increased prices as well as from the larger quantity resulting from improvement of the stock.

**Very Remarkable Recovery.**  
Mr. Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is now much improved, that she is able now to do her own work."

Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cents a bottle at W. D. Ayer's Drug Store.

He that does a base thing in zeal to serve his friend, burns the golden thread that ties their hearts together.

Neglected calumny soon expires; show that you are hurt, and you give it the appearance of truth.

When you find I'm impoverished, or corrupted, the remedy is at hand. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

**Some False Theories.**  
Edward H. Bazelon in The Century.  
In the future social historians of America, shall put much trust in the propositions about the character of the American people of to-day that are current in essays, newspaper letters, sermons, and elsewhere, he will miss the mark. Some false theories, from frequent repetition, gain an authority equal to that of the Apostles' Creed. Since the first seed of the English race germinated on these shores several theories about them have been accepted as generally true. The most of them have been false. It was very early believed that Americans were shorter lived than their English progenitors; the falsehood is so vital that even life insurance companies cannot quite kill it. It was long held, and I suppose it is yet held, that Yankees have more money than any other people, but does an American like a dollar any better than an Englishman or Scotchman likes a shilling? Will not the generous-hearted son of Erin boggle for half-penny in a bargain? Isn't a franc very dear, also, to a Frenchman?

In one breath Old World writers dub the people of the United States a nation of dollar hunters, and in the next berate them for an excessive liberality that "spoils travel." Most Englishmen hold to the opinion that Americans sit up at night to corrupt the English language. But the most curious of fallacies about Americans are those which they hold themselves. One of these is that we are an overworked race, incapable of amusing ourselves. Over and over again the leader writers—the only real ex-cathedra preachers of our age—assure us that we are incapable of merrymaking, that our attempts at fun are cumbersome failures, and that, as a people, we are quite incapable of play. The best of the joke is that we all believe this, and are sorry for ourselves accordingly.

Mr. Clark Whittier (a brother of the poet) is going ahead in the right way to found a town in North Carolina. He purchased 60,000 acres of land in Swain county, with a view to establishing saw-mills, buying out the small farms, and settling up the country. The other day a public meeting was held on the site of the proposed town of Whittier, and a motion was made and adopted that operations be opened upon the principles of the word of God, including all morality, and especially temperance and prohibition of the strongest form. A motion was then adopted to secure, if possible the names of all property-holders within ten miles of Whittier to a pledge prohibiting forever the sale of intoxicating liquors. No tract of land will be sold without a condition whereby the purchasers agree that in case of spirituous or malt liquors are sold, manufactured, or imported for use, except for medicinal or for arts, the owner shall surrender the land to Clark Whittier or his legal representative, on the tendering of the purchase-money. *Atlanta Constitution.*

**Here a Little and There a Little.**  
A 2-year-old little girl was taught to close her eyes, saying, "prayer, during the temporary absence of her father, with 'and please watch over my papa.'"

It sounded very sweet, but the mother's announcement may be in agitated which she should feel "and you better keep an eye on mamma, too!"

"I have here a letter directed to the prettiest woman in the house," announced the president of a woman's convention. Four reporters on the front seat were trampled to death in the rush for the speaker's stand.

There is one man in the country who never believes a circus story. He is the man who writes it.

The energy and perseverance exhibited by a tramp in evading work would make him rich in five years if his toes were turned the other way.

Sam Jones says: "Next to a pretty woman I love a fast horse." And what men does not? Next to a pretty woman, even a slow horse isn't so bad.

A picnic in a neighboring county has been postponed five times on account of the weather. A crying want of the times is a water-proof picnic for summer use.

"Spell 'fuzz,'" said the strapping school teacher to the burly footed boy with a hole in the knee of his pants. "F-u-z-z-e, fuzz," said the boy, rubbing the fls from one leg with the other foot. "What does it mean?" "Fuzz, sir, it's what grows on your face."

"What is a lake?" asked the teacher. A bright little Irish boy raised his hand. "Well, Mickey, what is it?" "Sure it's a hole in the kittle, mum."

The grave worms never pause in their eternal feasts to ask the license of the dead.

**She Caught Him.**  
A certain lady suspected that her husband was in the habit of kissing the cook—a pretty German girl, by the by—and resolved to detect him in the act. After watching him for several evenings she heard him come in the kitchen, and gently pass through the kitchen. Now, Katie was so dark, that evening and the kitchen dark. Burning with jealousy, the wife took some matches in her hand, placed her hand over her husband's face, and, with a sudden flash, struck him on the forehead. The husband, who was almost immediately seized and dragged and kissed in the most unceremonious manner. With her heart almost bursting with rage and jealousy, the injured wife prepared to administer a terrible reductio to her faithless spouse. Tearing herself loose from his embraces, she struck a match and stood face to face with Katie's husband. Her husband, who had never treated him so well since the month they were married as she has for the past week. *—Hudson Age.*

The longest life will seem short when we look back upon it from the threshold of eternity.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**She Had Confidence.**  
Mrs. H. C. Harshbarger, Manor Hill, Huntington County, Pa., writes: "Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, O.: I have been afflicted for three years, caused by over-work too soon after confinement. My kidneys became seriously affected. I could not retain my urine day or night. It was high colored, thick and bloody. My months had to be kept for four or five months, one of the others one whole summer, and the third all winter. We had two other in consultation with them, and used twenty bottles of different kinds of patent medicines, all to no good. I then got a bottle of PERRINA, and before I had three-fourths of the bottle taken I quit wetting the bed and could retain the urine sufficient to attend church, which I had not done for three years, and my months came back as natural as ever, indeed, I considered myself a well woman again. Since that time I have had no trouble. My confidence in PERRINA was so great that I did not send for a doctor. I followed the directions in your 'Life of Life,' and now over, as well as can be expected of one so delicate as I have been. Others in my neighborhood had the same disease, and among them were strong men, and had the best physicians attended, while I sailed through in safety on PERRINA and MASALIN. I sincerely believe, and would say to all afflicted in the world, that PERRINA is the only medicine that I believe in, and that any one needs in any disease, if used as directed in your book entitled 'The Life of Life.'"

T. E. Flemmer, publisher of the New Dominion, Morgantown, W. Va., writes: "Some months since, I received some of your medicine in exchange for advertising. My wife has had a attack of it, and has derived great benefit from it." Mr. C. C. Pershing, Bradenville, Pa., writes: "My wife has been using PERRINA for some time, and has derived great benefit from it. It has cured her of her great complaint, and she is doing as well as ever. Please send your book on 'The Life of Life,' as we can't get any from our druggist." Mr. John Denny, Mt. Vernon, O., writes: "We have a large sale in PERRINA. It gives satisfaction."

**TRUSTEE'S SALE!**  
The undivided having been appointed by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity in a cause wherein Henry A. Shaffer is plaintiff and John M. R. Shaffer and others are defendants, I will on

**25th Day of October, A. D. 1895,**  
at 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the Glades Hotel in Oakland, offer at public sale the real estate described in said decree, to wit: the farm of which Albert Shaffer, died, seized and the said farm contains

**16 ACRES OF LAND,**  
more or less. There are about 25 acres of land and cultivation, the balance is timber. It is well watered and is improved by a

**DWELLING HOUSE,**  
barn, dairy and other out-buildings. This property is situated in Election District No. 8, about 12 miles from Oakland, and would make a comfortable home for a man of small means.

TERMS—as prescribed by the decree are—third cash on the day of sale; one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, the purchaser to give his note with security approved by the trustee for the debt.

**HENRY A. SHAFER,**  
Trustee.

**W. A. WORTMAN,**  
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER.  
PRITCHARD BUILDING,  
OAKLAND, - - MARYLAND

A full line of Watches, Clocks, Silverware &c., always in stock, of the very best quality for the money.

**REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS**  
Neatly and Promptly Done.

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**  
Call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere, and you will take pleasure in showing my goods.

**W. A. WORTMAN,**  
Oakland, Md., June 20th, 1894-5.

**T. ESPASS NOTICE.**  
All persons are notified and warned not to incur any debts on my behalf, as the purpose of the full extent of the law.

**ALBERT COM**

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**F. D. BROOKE & SISTER**  
**PHOTOGRAPHERS,**  
OAKLAND, MD.,  
are now prepared to do both

**INDOOR AND OUTDOOR WORK,**  
and ask for a liberal share of the public patronage.

**GALLERY ON PENNINGTON**  
NEAR MAIN STREET,  
and open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Oakland, June 10th, 1894-5.

**NOTICE!**  
I have taken the agency for the

**CELEBRATED**  
**RUMESY & CO'S**  
**PUMPS!**

and will sell all kinds of pumps from a common pitcher pump, to a first class steam or the engine pump. All pumps warranted to be

**SET UP AND STARTED**  
**of Charge,**  
which the distance is not more than five miles from Oakland.

**S. LAWTON,**  
6611 Under "the omnibus" office.

**GO TO**  
**H. WEBER'S,**  
**HEADQUARTERS**

**FOR—**  
**Melons, Cantaloupes,**  
**Peaches, Bananas,**

And all kinds of FRUITS in season and at the lowest prices. Also FRUITS from our own gardens, at

**Wholesale and Retail, and at**  
**Lowest Cash Prices!**

We invite our friends to come and select from our choice fruit. Apples, pears, peaches, melons, cantaloupes, etc., all at the lowest prices. Also FRUITS from our own gardens, at

**H. WEBER,**  
P. O. Box 10, Oakland, Md.  
Market price paid for County Produce in Cash.

**B. & O. R. R. Time-Table**  
The following is the new time table on the B. & O. R. R., which went into effect May 23, 1895.

**GOING EAST.**  
No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**GOING WEST.**  
No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The fast trains, with the exception of those mentioned, make stop pages only at the First Class Stations. Tickets should always be procured before taking the cars, passengers saving thereby from 10 to 25 cents.

**WM. M. CLEMENTS,**  
Master of Transportation.  
**L. M. COLL,**  
General Ticket Agent

**HEADACHE**  
All Chronic Complaints are relieved by taking

**WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS**  
Vegetable in Composition

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**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**BIG CHANCE!**  
**SMITH & GALLIS.**  
JOHNS TOWN, MD.,  
desire to inform the people of Garrett county and the rest of Maryland, that their stock this season will be better than ever before, and their prices lower. Their stock is of the best quality.

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions,**  
Hats, Caps, Band Shoes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

**FINE LOT OF SUMMER HATS JUST RECEIVED**  
We especially desire the patronage of the ladies in the selection of hats, and can offer to them a large stock of hats at very low prices. Particular attention given to the selection of hats of all styles and materials. Hats made to order.

**OAKLAND IRON STORE**  
OPPOSITE ELIAS HOTEL.  
OAKLAND, - - MARYLAND.

Is the place to buy

**Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints,**  
**Oils Varnishes,**  
**Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Combs,**  
**Brushes, &c., &c.**

Also a nice line of Watches, Clocks, Jewels, Stationery, Blank Books, &c., &c.

**Physicians Prescriptions**  
Carefully and accurately compounded, at all hours, at the lowest possible price.

**W. D. NYDEGGER**  
JOHNS TOWN, MD.

All persons are warned against cutting down any of the timber on my land, which I have sold to the people of Garrett county, about three miles from Deer Park and six miles from Oakland. The penalty for cutting down timber is \$100 per acre, without permission of the owner of the land, is the same, under the Act of 1890, ch. 24, as for cutting down timber on the land of the State.

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**  
A fine lot of land, about 100 acres, situated in Garrett county, near Deer Park, and six miles from Oakland. The land is well watered and is improved by a dwelling house and a barn. The price is very low.

**GOOD DWELLING HOUSE**  
A fine lot of land, about 100 acres, situated in Garrett county, near Deer Park, and six miles from Oakland. The land is well watered and is improved by a dwelling house and a barn. The price is very low.

**Situation Delightful!**  
Two miles from Deer Park, with excellent graded road.

**Excellent Situation for Summer Residence.**  
For particulars and terms apply to agent.

**J. A. HAYDEN,**  
Oakland, Md.

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Vegetable in Composition

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**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**  
**EDWARD H. McCOLL,**  
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.**  
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET,  
(one door East of Postoffice).  
Special attention given to collections and the negotiation of all business.

**GILMER S. HAMPT,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET,  
Particular attention given to collections and the negotiation of all business.

**T. J. PEDDICO,**  
**P. DILLARD & THAYER,**  
**ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS.**  
OAKLAND, GARRETT COUNTY, MD.

Will practice in all the Courts of Garrett county and adjacent States. Will also negotiate loans and all real estate. All collections rendered as soon as possible.

**W. P. TOWNSEND,**  
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW**  
OAKLAND, GARRETT COUNTY, MD.

Will practice in the Court of Garrett county and in the Courts of Maryland, and in the Court of Admiralty in Maryland. Office in the Court House.

**W. A. DAHY,**  
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW**  
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.  
OAKLAND, MD.

Will buy and sell Real Estate and Invest as directed.

**A. B. GOSNER,**  
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW**  
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.  
OAKLAND, MD.

Office, Liberty street, Oakland, Garrett county, Md.

**JOHN T. MITCHELL,**  
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW**  
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.  
OAKLAND, GARRETT COUNTY, MD.

All business attended to with promptness and fidelity. Particular attention given to the collection of claims and the negotiation of all business.

**DR. S. TOWNSEND,**  
**RESIDENT DENTIST,**  
OAKLAND, MD.

Office and residence on Oak street, between First and Second streets, Oakland, Md.

Particular attention paid to cleaning and filling the natural teeth.

**DR. W. E. REINSCOFF,**  
**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,**  
Office in the Court of Garrett county, and in the Courts of Maryland, and in the Court of Admiralty in Maryland. Office in the Court House.

**DR. B. T. KELLER,**  
Late of Grantsville, Md.,  
Having located in Oakland, offers his professional services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity. All cases promptly answered, day or night. Office on Oak street, between First and Second streets.

**FOR RENT!**  
A comfortable and well furnished cottage, with a large garden, and a well stocked larder. Apply to

**EDWARD A. OSE,**  
July 2nd, 1895.

**FOR SALE**  
Valuable Property in Deer Park.

A store building in the combined, which has been used for a long time, and is now for sale. Also a large lot of land, situated in Garrett county, near Deer Park, and six miles from Oakland. The land is well watered and is improved by a dwelling house and a barn. The price is very low.

**WHITE BREWERY**  
For strength, durability and color, White Brew for all purposes, is the most reliable material known for monuments, tombstones, &c. Raised in the most perfect manner in the State. It is only to be seen in the State.

All orders must be accompanied with one-third of the price of the order, the balance to be paid within sixty days after the order is delivered.

In giving me your patronage you will be giving me your money.

**MRS. MARY TARKER, Agent,**  
Oakland, Garrett county, Md.

Is a—during my absence orders may be left at Sharkey's Furniture Store, where specimens of White Brew may be seen.

**MONUMENTS & TOMBSTONES**  
For strength, durability and color, White Brew for all purposes, is the most reliable material known for monuments, tombstones, &c. Raised in the most perfect manner in the State. It is only to be seen in the State.

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## THE REPUBLICAN.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

JAS. A. HAYDEN,  
Editor and Proprietor.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

• 1907, one year, ..... \$1 50  
• 6 months, ..... 75  
• 3 months, ..... 40

### INvariably in Advance.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

First insertion, \$1 per square of 10 lines  
• 2nd insertion, ..... 75  
• 3rd insertion, ..... 50  
• 4th insertion, ..... 25  
Special contracts for advertising longer  
than three months.

Correspondents must enclose full name and  
address, not necessarily for publication, but  
as a private guarantee of good faith. Rejected  
communications will not be returned.

SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1885.

### Republican State Ticket.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF TREASURY:  
FRANCIS MILLER,  
of Montgomery County.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS:  
WILLIAM M. MARINE,  
of Harford County.

### Republican County Ticket.

FOR STATE SENATOR:  
DR. E. H. GLOTFELTY.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES:  
GEORGE L. MICHAELS,  
SILAS WEIMER.

FOR CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT:  
W. H. TOWER.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:  
SAMUEL BAKER,  
THOMAS K. HARVEY,  
WILLIAM W. FRAZEE.

FOR SHERIFF:  
JOHN H. RILEY.

REGISTER OF WILLS,  
JOHN S. LAUGHLIN.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:  
DANIEL CHISHOLM.

### A Change in our Ticket.

By reference to our ticket at the head of this column, it will be seen that the name of Samuel Baker has been substituted for that of Jacob Gnagay, on the head of the Commissioners' ticket. This action was rendered necessary by Mr. Gnagay declining to serve on account of the rules of his church (Amish) forbidding the holding of political offices by members thereof.

Mr. Baker is a farmer, residing near the town of Grantsville, and is said to be a very intelligent gentleman, and well qualified to fill the office for which he was selected by the State Central Committee for Garrett county, at their meeting in Grantsville last week.

### Cautions!

If any of our Republican friends are green enough, after their experience of two years ago, to think of voting for Democrats, we would advise them to be very sure they have something to gain by such a course. Be certain that the public will be benefited. Unless you are certain you had better stick to your colors, like true men. Be not again deceived by Democratic promises.

Ever since 1867 Maryland has been ruled politically by a ring of the most corrupt and rascally gang of villains who ever preyed upon the substance of honest people. This is a fact fully as well known to Democrats as to Republicans. In order to perpetuate their power they are ready to stoop to any meanness or villainy, no matter what it may be. Bribery and corruption have been resorted to until a fair election is unknown among us. The people in many places have no voice in nominating their candidates. All this is done at the bidding of the bosses. And when candidates are elected under this state of affairs, they are not public servants, elected to obey the law and do the people's bidding, but simply the tools of the bosses, and know no higher motive or duty than to do the bidding of their masters. So steeped in infamy are these vile and detestable creatures that it is impossible to secure, in many instances, needed legislation without paying for it. It is as common to buy members of the legislature in Annapolis as it is to buy sheep in Garrett county. It has been said that all things have an end, and these brazen wretches who have been shouting the praises of the bosses for eighteen years, feel that the end of bossism is near at hand. The ring is doomed. The bosses have seen the handwriting on the wall. Democracy, thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting. No use to cry "look to the legislature." Republicans are looking to the legislature, "and don't you forget it."

Cardinal McCloskey died in New York City Saturday last.

The Democrat is very loud in its commendation of the Democratic candidates for county commissioners. No amount of blowing, no matter from what quarter it may come, can convince the people of this county that they have anything to gain by electing Democratic commissioners. The present board is the only one in the history of the county in which the Democrats had a majority, and it is a well known fact that taxes have been higher during these two years than at any other period. This would not be so bad if there had been anything like economical management. It is a notorious fact that the people's money has been squandered recklessly and without any authority of law whatever. So far as the county commissioners are concerned the finances of the county have been controlled during the past two years by concentrated stupidity and intense ignorance, and the people do not propose to repeat the dose by electing two Democrats this fall. We have had enough of high taxes.

The Democrat of last week says editorially: "After their past experience it would seem to us that the Republicans of Garrett county ought not to want to elect one of their number to the State Senate."

The reason given is that the last Republican Senator did not reflect much credit on his party or on the county, on account of his ignorance. Suppose this were true, would that be any reason why Republicans ought not to vote for Dr. Glotfelty? Would that be any reason why Republicans should vote for Mr. Browning? Does the Democrat wish to draw a comparison between the candidates for Senatorial honors. We regard the Democratic candidate for the Senate as a very clever gentleman, but we do not think Dr. Glotfelty his inferior in education, intelligence or social standing, and we can cheerfully advise our readers to support Dr. Glotfelty, knowing that he will, when elected, reflect credit on his party and on his county.

From Democratic authority all over the State we gather the news that our opponents will have hard work to elect a majority of the Legislature. They admit that they are standing face to face with the probability of defeat in this quarter. So terribly are they frightened at the prospect of a Republican majority in the Legislature and the election of a Republican Governor and United States Senator that they are crying everywhere "look to the Legislature." It is true that the Legislature next winter will elect the Governor to fill the unexpired term of Governor McLean, and also a United States Senator, and the Republicans have a first-rate chance of electing a majority of the members to the Legislature. This being the case we say to all Republicans who have an eye to business: "Look to the Legislature." Be sure you vote for Republicans for the Legislature.

Working men all over the county, and especially the miners, can safely trust their interest in Dr. Glotfelty's hands. His record shows that when in the Legislature he voted against all kinds of jobbery and supported every measure of interest to working men. Being a strong protectionist in his views, and from a section that is almost solely dependent upon the mining regions, he can be depended upon to protect the interests of the working man. Speaking of strikes in these columns many months since and long before his nomination was talked of, he declared himself in favor of a high rate of wages for miners as tending to the good of Garrett county generally.

Democrats again claim they will elect two County Commissioners by consolidating in two strong Republican districts and run their two men ahead and by getting only the regular party vote outside of those districts will insure their election. Very nicely laid out, but don't "count your chickens before they are hatched." Garrett is Republican, and we know enough to know that consolidation cannot possibly help us, very great extent. The scheme is "too thin." Not if the "court knows itself," and we think she does.

Next year, according to law, a new assessment will be made all over the state. Many promises will be made and many hesitating Democrats will be induced to vote the ticket for the promise of a fat office. But Republicans and Reform Democrats are going to make a change, and we can assure our readers that if we carry the state it will not need ten men at five dollars per day to do the work.

Protection to home industries is one of the cardinal doctrines of the Republican party. It for years has stood as a bulwark against Democratic free trade. Stick a pin in a free trader and you will draw Democratic blood every time.

The Independent reform movement took shape at the Concord Opera House, Baltimore, Friday night of last week, when at an immense mass meeting Judge George William Brown was proposed as mayor of Baltimore. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, and was composed of the best elements of the community. A committee of fifty Democrats and fifteen Republicans was appointed with power to nominate candidates to be voted for at the fall. The speakers were S. Teague, Wallis, Charles J. Bonaparte, Charles Marshall, Gen. Adam E. King, Hon. John V. L. Findlay and Sebastian Brown.

High taxes have prevailed for two years. The first year they were enormous, almost a rental or quite as in many instances. This year they were cut down by increasing the taxable basis. Times are hard. Taxes are more burdensome than at the higher rate last year, while the unpleasant fact remains that the increasing assessment is felicitous, according to the judgment of every man who understands the matter, and the amount will be returned as interest.

Two years ago quite a number of Republicans voted for Democratic Commissioners. We assume to ask them how much they have gained by such a course? Have taxes been decreased? Have they benefited in any way by electing two Democratic County Commissioners? "This time the Democrats promised to reduce taxes and to inaugurate various reforms if they should be elected, but did they fulfill these promises? Nay verily.

No more respectable body of men ever met in Convention in Oakland than the men composing the Republican Convention. They placed a ticket in the field representing every section of the county as far as was possible. Men of honest sterling integrity were placed on the ticket and the people of the county rest assured that their affairs will be in safe hands.

Gorman has become fed up with the state of Maryland. Politics is his business. No one pretends to call him a statesman. Loafers and gamblers in Baltimore city are his henchmen and make and unmake majorities as they please. The respectable element of his party are in open rebellion against his exercises of bossism, and yet people of the county will be appealed to frantically to save Gorman.

With a State debt enormous in proportions, in fact requiring an appropriation of over four hundred thousand dollars every two years to pay the interest, with mismanagement in every county where they have the majority, the Democratic party comes forward and asks thinking intelligent people to keep on voting the ticket.

Republicans of Garrett, vote for men who you know will vote against jobbery of all kinds when they get to Annapolis. Eminent Democrats have pronounced the Ring management as rotten to the core. Why should we be blind to the fact and help by our votes to perpetuate its power.

Many Republicans who are indifferent now should remember that, perhaps, in the near future they will be on the ticket asking for help. Now is the time to go to work and help to get the county so securely on the right side that there will be no question in the future.

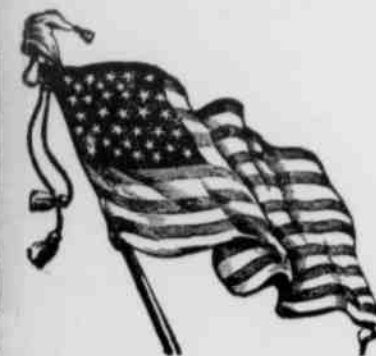
All kinds of reforms have been promised as for years. All officers were to be made elective; School Commissioners more especially; salaries were to be reduced and useless offices abolished; but reform nothing in the wrong direction. The Gorman ring must be upheld at all cost.

Money will be used and that freely by the Democratic party this fall. The bulk of it will be used to save the legislative ticket. Trades of all kinds will be offered.

Republicans of Garrett, if you ever had good sound reasons for going to the polls and putting in a solid Republican vote, you have them this fall.

The Storm in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—The storm of last night was quite destructive in this city and neighborhood. A number of fine ornamental trees on the streets were uprooted and a number of new buildings in process of construction were damaged. A portion of the bridge over the northwest branch of the Potomac, connecting this city with Anne Arundel county, was blown away, and a large section on the city side escaped, its pen having been destroyed. The creature was seen this morning going down Chesapeake bay.

## OHIO O. K.



The Entire Republican State Ticket Elected.

### The Legislature Republican.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13.—The Republicans are jubilant with bands and bonfires to-night over the election news. Democrats are correspondingly quiet and are receiving the result with gloomy smiles. Chairman Powell, of the Democratic committee, concedes the election of the Republican State ticket by from 10,000 to 20,000, and thinks they have carried both branches of the Legislature. Gov. Hoadly thinks the Democrats may have saved the Senate.

The Republican Executive Committee claims the election of Foraker by from 15,000 to 18,000 plurality, though very complete returns may make it more. They have information from all doubtful counties and have elected their representatives. They claim a majority on joint ballot outside of Hamilton county.

The Cleveland Leader of Wednesday says: "The whole State Republican ticket is elected by from 15,000 to 18,000 plurality. The Legislature will be Republican on joint ballot with a good working majority in both houses. The vote was heavy and Republicans on the Western Reserve came out in full force, every one feeling it a duty to do all in his power to bring the country back to Republican rule. This result will secure the election of a Republican United States Senator and the early enactment of a law regulating the liquor traffic. Another very probable result will be to eliminate the Third Party, Prohibition, from Ohio politics."

The Wheeling Intelligencer on the Ohio Election. It rained—Republican ballots. Now for New York—and it may be Old Virginia. Where was Leonard when the light went out? This settles the Third Party. Its fitful dream is over. Ohio declares in favor of a free ballot and a fair count the country over. With regard to that endorsement of the Cleveland administration—we'll see you later. And this is the party that was "dead as any herring." Isn't it a lovely and a lively corpse? Foraker fought the good fight and got there on the second time. He was only trying his speed the first time. It looks as though "we've got 'em" all along the line. If there had been anything else lying around loose we would probably have scooped it in. Providence, which has always favored the Republican party "and will be with us to the end," favored us again yesterday by pouring water down Prohibition Leonard's back. Ohio—magnificent Ohio—swings back to her old time mooring and floats grandly on the broad sea of Republicanism. The good ship is manned by a gallant crew, and her captain knows how to bear himself in action.

### Mormon Results in Illinois.

BRIDGEPORT, ILL., Oct. 13.—Eight adults and four children left here yesterday for Payson, Utah, to become active members of the Mormon Church. Two of the party were young women and the children were about 15 years of age. All of them leave farms as good as any in this section. They were converted and baptized here last spring by Mormon missionaries, who have been industriously working in this Richland county. The female portion of the party upheld polygamy and all talk as if expecting to practice it.

The converts had previously been Presbyterians and Methodists. They are far from being cranks, and their standing here has made their departure a sensation. A great deal of feeling has been developed against them and the missionaries. The converts have been egged and otherwise maltreated since their baptism into the Mormon faith. The best men in the county are saying that it is time to stop the proselyting work here, and if the missionaries return they may be mobbed.

### A Political Revolution.

It is apparent now that there is a great political revolution going on in Maryland, which we believe in the end will bring about new alignments and issues and greatly redound to the State's interests. The great Reform Meeting in Baltimore on last Friday night, when the people gathered in a mighty concourse, without regard to past political affiliations, shows that the popular heart is enlisted in the cause; and the influence of its work will not be merely local, but will extend all over and ramify every part of the State. There will be political funerals in every part of Maryland on the 31st of next November.

We have said that it looks as if there will be new alignments and new issues in this State; that the dead past will bury its dead; and that men, who heretofore have been in hostile array against each other on many past political battlefields, will be found fighting under the same banner and in behalf of the same cause. The corruption of Bossism and Ring rule, which at present controls the Democratic organization of this State must bring this about. The honest people of the Democratic party, who are not willing to bow the knee to tricky mediocrity and be the apologists of fraud and corruption, to maintain their reputations and characters must make new alliances and distinctively separate themselves from the other class. Whenever the male demi-mond of a ruling political party get entrenched in its organization and control it against the public interests for their own selfish purposes, the time has arrived for the people to band together to thwart their plans. This is a public duty. The hour is here for such results; the signal note has been struck, and no one should stand in the way.

The new issues have been practically made up already, and all that remains for the people to do is to place themselves either on one side or the other. The great overshadowing issue is THE PEOPLE AGAINST RING RULE AND BOSSISM. The friends of the railroad jobbers, the ballot-box stuffers, the defilers of elections, the pollsters of the public spoils and everything that tends to degrade the franchise and the manhood of our people will be arrayed against the advocates of good State government and political decency. The Gorman men; the Higgins; the admirers of Morris Thomas and his methods will strike hands against S. Teackle Wallis, Col. Marshall, the Hon. John V. L. Findlay, William T. Hamilton and their friends to crush them. Choose ye the cause for which you will do battle.—Frederick Examiner.

### Flood Rock Blown Up.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—At 11:14 A. M. to-day the 250,000 pounds of dynamite under Flood Rock, Hell Gate, were exploded. The shock was plainly felt at the lower end of the city. At precisely 11:13 o'clock the earth trembled and the bosom of the river was pierced with a mighty upheaval of rocks and timbers.

Up, up went the glittering mass of water until it seemed as if they would never stop. At a height of two hundred feet the uplifted waters paused in their upward flight and fell back again to the river. At this moment, when the air for hundreds of feet in each direction was filled with the white masses of sparkling water, the spectacle was grand beyond expression.

Mary Newton, the eleven year old daughter of Gen. Newton, who, as chief engineer, has conducted the operations at Hell Gate since the start, touched the button that set free the electric current that exploded the submarine mines and shattered the mountain of rock, lifting it out of the bosom of the sea and crushing it into a million of fragments. It was little Mary Newton who, when a mere baby, touched off the first Hell Gate explosion a few feet from the point where she stood to-day. The shock of the collapse was felt only slightly on the Astoria shore and the noise resembled far distant subterranean thunder. A tremendous volume of water rose to a height of 150 feet or 200 feet, masses of white foam shining in the sunlight, presenting the appearance of a fantastic iceberg lifted bodily upon a solid basis of dark frozen water. For five or six seconds it trembled aloft and then sank back into the river upon which a yellow sulphurous glow rested for a minute after, then the river resumed its wonted course. When flood rock had lifted its stony back, a mass of broken wreck was seen on top of it. All the big derrick that had been left to its fate turned over on its side and was broken. A huge tank that had been left at the north end of the island still stood in its place, lifted over a little as it had settled when let down with the angry waters from its aerial flight. As far as it was possible to judge from the position and appearance of the wreck the explosion had been an entire success.

though for the present the vicinity of the blasted rock will be even more dangerous than heretofore, until the wreck has been removed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The usual fleets of vessels passed up and down Hell Gate with the tides at all hours and without difficulty.

Lieut. Derby was on and around the island all day. Gen. Newton came over on the launch Runaway for a short time and with Lieut. Derby inspected the work of the explosion. He was asked what was the result of their examination.

"A diver went down on Nigger Head during the slack water at noon," he said. "He found the rock full of fissures and seams. We could drop the sounding rod into some of them for eight or ten feet. Into others the diver let himself down to the waist, and he could have gone down further if he had dared to risk it. There is no doubt that the entire island was thoroughly shattered. There is a crust of large rocks over the top, but when that is removed the stone underneath will be found fine enough. It was just so after the explosion at Hallett's point. Some parts of the crust will have to be broken by surface blasting, but not very many, for the grapplings of the dredger that was used at Hallett's point opened out wide enough to grasp a rock fifteen feet across. We shall dredge over Nigger head first."

At high tide the water made a clean breach over nearly all of the island, and as the tide ran down a strong stream poured right across where the shaft had been. Mr. Derby said that the island had sunk away there six or eight feet since Saturday, and if might sink still further, until the whole thing would be below the surface at high tide. In that event, he said, he would place a distict beacon at each end of the reef for the benefit of pilots.

The soundings and surveys confirmed the statement already made that the old channels are as deep and clear as they were before the explosion. Navigation will not be interfered with by the work that must yet be done, but an old fisherman said regretfully that one of the best bass fishing grounds in the harbor had been spoiled.

### State of Trade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Bradstreet's in its commercial summary says: "Jobbers, manufacturers, agents, and the commercial classes generally, as reported by wire this week, very generally recognize not only that the fall sport in business has about spent its force, but are inclined to concede that there is no likelihood whatever of a boom this year. With the exception of a few Southern cities where the receipts of cotton have been heavier, and where trade has been stimulated thereby, there is a noteworthy check to the late freer purchases of staple goods. At Boston money is easy and some lines of trade are quieter, while a few are active here as at the East generally. Dry goods staples are in lighter demand than during August or September, though some better than during the corresponding period of last year. Boots and shoes continue in active request. Philadelphia markets are not as a rule quite so firm, as dealers are a shade less confident. Retailers are more active there, as at many other points, principally Chicago, where it is recognized that it will take some time for the consumptive demand to lessen the interior wholesale purchases made within the last two weeks. A significant feature is found in the New York and Chicago money markets. In Chicago trade circles talk is less confident, although opinion inclines to the belief that the improvement is here to stay, and that "another wave of buying" will follow the last.

Even with all the present obstacles in his way, with the persistent failure of the government to fulfill its treaty stipulations, without the shield of law, with a constant uncertainty in reference to his future hold upon these reservations, with the pauperizing influence of the bestowment of annual supplies, with very limited educational facilities, without the defenses of citizenship and the ballot, with the continued pressure of the vicious white population surrounding his territories, many thousands of the Indians have developed their lands, established schools, supported churches, acquired wealth (although they have no standing in courts to collect debts from white neighbors or from each other), and exhibited the most unimpeachable elements of a high order of Christian civilization. Of the 25,000 Indians, 82,000 have adopted citizen's dress—and these in addition to the 60,000 Indians of the five civilized tribes—15,000 homes have already taken the places of wigwags, and 230,000 acres of land are under cultivation. The Indians raised, last year, a million bushels of corn, nearly as much wheat, half a million bushels of oats and barley, and as many bushels of vegetables. They have 25,000 horses and mules, 100,000 head of cattle, 65,000 swine, and over a million of sheep. The products of the 60,000 civilized Indians would double this amount.—M. E. Gates, L. L. D.







# The Republican.

JAS. A. HAYDEN, Publisher.

OAKLAND, GARRETT CO., MD.

## WHY HE COMES NOT.

She stands at the garden gate at night;  
No word does the maiden speak;  
But her eyes are full of an anxious light,  
And her heart is full of a sad, sad thought.  
The sun in his glory has long since set,  
The moon in her glory has long since set,  
The stars are all out, and the night is deep,  
The hour is just and he comes not yet.  
Oh, why does he stay so long?  
In vain she seeks to restrain her tears,  
As the sweet moments fleet;  
And her heart is full of doubts and fears,  
For the sound of her lover's feet.  
Oh, beautiful maid at the garden gate,  
I pity thy woe and plight;  
But set thee in, for the hour is late,  
For thy lover coming no longer wait.  
He will not appear to-night.  
Fain would the youth to the side have flown,  
But he had a change of heart;  
For his washerwoman, her patience zone,  
To his shirt and collar and cuffs hold on,  
Till he says up the hill he goes.  
—*Boston Courier.*

## WRONGLY SENTENCED.

An Innocent Man Set Free After Five Years' Confinement.

A Story That Shows How Misleading Circumstantial Evidence May Be The Danger of Relying Entirely on Such Testimony.

"The hardships and wrongs inflicted by convictions upon circumstantial evidence and mistaken identity are well illustrated in a case which came under my notice and with which I had something to do, which shows its uncertainty and the danger of relying entirely upon such testimony, however clear and convincing," remarked Matthew Adams, bailiff of the Colorado Supreme Court, to a press representative. Continuing, he said:

"In 1878 there was a man by the name of Mills arrested in Portland, Me., for arson, and delivered by the officer making the arrest into my custody as Sheriff of the county. He was charged with setting fire to the dwelling in which he then resided, belonging to one Haley. Mills was earnest and eloquent in his denial of any knowledge of the origin of the fire. He was well and favorably known as a law-abiding and industrious citizen, enjoying the confidence of the community, and his neighbors were loath to believe him guilty of a capital crime.

"His protestations of innocence were of no avail, and upon examination, the police magistrate found 'probable cause' and he was held without bail to await the action of the grand jury. Some weeks elapsed before his indictment and time of trial, and I had frequent conversations with him relating to the circumstances of the fire. His modest, quiet manner and gentlemanly deportment while under my charge, and his apparently honest and straightforward statement asserting his entire ignorance of the crime, excited my sympathy in his behalf, and I became convinced that he was innocent, and that the real criminal was still at large and unknown to the officers.

"Nothing occurred which threw any new light upon the crime, and the community generally came to believe in his guilt. The grand jury returned an indictment for arson against him, setting fire to a dwelling house in the night time, with intent to burn the same, for which the punishment under the laws of that State was death.

"He was put upon his trial under the indictment. He was defended by eminent and able counsel, and the trial jury was composed of upright and intelligent citizens, some of whom knew him well.

"His trial consumed seven days, and during the whole time he sat with calm, pale face, watching its progress with apparent indifference. His wife and lovely daughter—his only child—met him every morning as he was brought from the jail to the courtroom, and they both sat by his side through all the hours of each day, showing a devotion and loving solicitude that was pathetic. He was a proud man and one who could not be easily moved, and he could see that he was being tried for a crime he never committed. His testimony and the argument of the counsel was concluded; the oral charge of the court to the jury was given and the jury retired.

"During their deliberation upon the verdict which would restore him to liberty and the bosom of his family or to a solitary cell and final execution, Mills was apparently unmoved. When the jury finally brought in their verdict of guilty the unfortunate man seemed stunned for a moment, and his wife was so overcome that the officers were obliged to remove her, while his daughter, with loving devotion, remained by her father's side, her hand in his, trying to cheer and comfort him. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, pending which Mills was remanded to the custody of the jailor to await the judgment of the appellate court. Upon review, the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment.

"Nothing now remained for the trial court to do but to pass the dread sentence. Mills was again brought into court and was sentenced to one year's solitary imprisonment and then to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, and 'may God have mercy on your soul' were the final words that fell from the lips of the presiding judge, like a knell on the poor condemned man's last hope.

"It became my duty, under the mandate of the court, to remove him to the State prison in execution of the sentence. I will not dwell upon the agony of the final parting from his wife and daughter at the jail, while both clinging to him in an agony of despair. With a voice full of love and tenderness he told me that he was innocent, and soon he would return to them again; and com-

mending them to his heavenly Father, who had said, 'I will never leave thee nor forsake thee,' he turned to me and said he was ready to go.

"There were five other prisoners who had been sentenced to various terms at hard labor, also, awaiting removal to the penitentiary. We took evening passage by steamer for Oakland. In the cabin on main deck, after the moon-rays were cast off I invited Mills upon the quarter deck. I did not place the iron upon his wrists, not that I desired or intended to give him more liberty or better treatment than that extended to the other prisoners on board, but looking upon him more as an unfortunate victim of circumstances than as a felon, I shrank from driving the iron deeper in his soul.

"The steamer had passed through the main channel, rounded White Head, and was well out to sea, when we reached the upper deck; the city's lights were far behind us; the clear rays of the 'candle light' lent a brilliancy along the deck's course, and the water's glass surface looked like burnished silver. The moon was shining clear and bright.

"No one could be seen as we paced the deck fore and aft except the helmsman at the wheel and the watch on the starboard bow. Mills was calm, but there was despair in his every movement and written in every lineament of his pale face. In a few hours I should deliver him to the warden to enter upon his solitary confinement before execution of the death sentence.

"We were standing alone just about the wheelhouse, looking out upon the moonlit waters, when I turned, and standing before him with one hand upon his shoulder, I reminded him that he had been under my charge for several months; that during all that time his deportment had been unexceptionable; that he had been granted a fair and impartial trial; he had been defended by able and honest counsel; and while I doubted his guilt, the presumption was too great and the evidence, though circumstantial, too strong for the jury to report a different verdict from that which I said to him he could have no hope of executive clemency in his behalf; that he was guilty because the jury had so declared and the court had so adjudged, and nothing could be gained now by false-hood or evasion. I charged him to tell me the truth relating to the fire, and the poor condemned man quickly turned toward me, the light sea breeze fanning his gray hair, and his face was pale as death. He said: 'I have never heard of the fire, nor of the reflection of the pale moon light a word since to my face, so full of despair, and resting one hand upon my shoulder, and with the other raising me to my feet, he said: "Realizing the awful doom awaiting me—that after the year of anguish and torture in my solitary cell, which is a part of the sentence pronounced upon me, I am to suffer the ignominious and dreadful death—by my hope of heaven, I swear to you that I know no more how that fire originated than yourself. Of that awful world falsehood be to me now? I have received but kind words from you during my months of imprisonment. I can not say that my trial was not a fair one. I find no fault with the action of the jury, and my counsel were untiring in their efforts in my behalf. Yet, I repeat—and this is all that is left me now—that, as God hears me—that great Judge, before whom I am soon to stand—I am innocent."

"The poor man staggered like one blind, and sank to the deck. Never shall I forget the agony depicted upon his upturned face at that moment. His pale face, watching its progress with apparent indifference. His wife and lovely daughter—his only child—met him every morning as he was brought from the jail to the courtroom, and they both sat by his side through all the hours of each day, showing a devotion and loving solicitude that was pathetic. He was a proud man and one who could not be easily moved, and he could see that he was being tried for a crime he never committed. His testimony and the argument of the counsel was concluded; the oral charge of the court to the jury was given and the jury retired.

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time grudge and enmity against him. "The saddest part of it all was that, after having endured all these years of punishment, he came back to find his daughter and only child dead, and his faithful, loving, devoted wife totally blind.

"Circumstantial evidence, while in its general character often seems more reliable than the oral testimony of living witnesses, who may be prejudiced or bribed, is, nevertheless, sometimes too strong—proves too much, and is liable to be misused."—*Denver Tribune-Herald.*

## THE CHARTER OAK.

Historical Trees to Be Found in All Parts of the World.

On August 20, 1856, was blown down the famous oak called Charter Oak, a tree which for many years was the object of veneration, because it was believed that it had been the means of saving the charter of the State of Connecticut. The Winfarthing Oak, in England, now white and hollow, measuring some seventy feet in circumference and capable of holding in its cavity not fewer than thirty persons, was called the Old Oak as far back as the days of William the Conqueror. What is known as the Salfrey Forest Oak, a really fine specimen, and the object of many pilgrimages, is supposed to be 1,500 years old. It measures forty-seven feet round near the ground, and has a cavity fourteen feet high, and a diameter of twenty-nine feet in circumference inside. The Charter Oak, near Stonington, is sixty feet high and eighteen feet three inches in diameter. When in full foliage it forms a magnificent natural canopy, and has the appearance of a gigantic tent. In 1786, it fell to the ground one of the oldest and most honored trees in England. It was called the Charter Oak, or the Great Oak of Oxford. It was called the Old Oak by the Saxons, and the Charter Oak by the English. It was the site of a battle between the Saxons and the Danes. It was the site of a battle between the Saxons and the Danes. It was the site of a battle between the Saxons and the Danes.

"We were standing alone just about the wheelhouse, looking out upon the moonlit waters, when I turned, and standing before him with one hand upon his shoulder, I reminded him that he had been under my charge for several months; that during all that time his deportment had been unexceptionable; that he had been granted a fair and impartial trial; he had been defended by able and honest counsel; and while I doubted his guilt, the presumption was too great and the evidence, though circumstantial, too strong for the jury to report a different verdict from that which I said to him he could have no hope of executive clemency in his behalf; that he was guilty because the jury had so declared and the court had so adjudged, and nothing could be gained now by false-hood or evasion. I charged him to tell me the truth relating to the fire, and the poor condemned man quickly turned toward me, the light sea breeze fanning his gray hair, and his face was pale as death. He said: 'I have never heard of the fire, nor of the reflection of the pale moon light a word since to my face, so full of despair, and resting one hand upon my shoulder, and with the other raising me to my feet, he said: "Realizing the awful doom awaiting me—that after the year of anguish and torture in my solitary cell, which is a part of the sentence pronounced upon me, I am to suffer the ignominious and dreadful death—by my hope of heaven, I swear to you that I know no more how that fire originated than yourself. Of that awful world falsehood be to me now? I have received but kind words from you during my months of imprisonment. I can not say that my trial was not a fair one. I find no fault with the action of the jury, and my counsel were untiring in their efforts in my behalf. Yet, I repeat—and this is all that is left me now—that, as God hears me—that great Judge, before whom I am soon to stand—I am innocent."

"The poor man staggered like one blind, and sank to the deck. Never shall I forget the agony depicted upon his upturned face at that moment. His pale face, watching its progress with apparent indifference. His wife and lovely daughter—his only child—met him every morning as he was brought from the jail to the courtroom, and they both sat by his side through all the hours of each day, showing a devotion and loving solicitude that was pathetic. He was a proud man and one who could not be easily moved, and he could see that he was being tried for a crime he never committed. His testimony and the argument of the counsel was concluded; the oral charge of the court to the jury was given and the jury retired.

"During their deliberation upon the verdict which would restore him to liberty and the bosom of his family or to a solitary cell and final execution, Mills was apparently unmoved. When the jury finally brought in their verdict of guilty the unfortunate man seemed stunned for a moment, and his wife was so overcome that the officers were obliged to remove her, while his daughter, with loving devotion, remained by her father's side, her hand in his, trying to cheer and comfort him. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, pending which Mills was remanded to the custody of the jailor to await the judgment of the appellate court. Upon review, the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment.

"Nothing now remained for the trial court to do but to pass the dread sentence. Mills was again brought into court and was sentenced to one year's solitary imprisonment and then to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, and 'may God have mercy on your soul' were the final words that fell from the lips of the presiding judge, like a knell on the poor condemned man's last hope.

"It became my duty, under the mandate of the court, to remove him to the State prison in execution of the sentence. I will not dwell upon the agony of the final parting from his wife and daughter at the jail, while both clinging to him in an agony of despair. With a voice full of love and tenderness he told me that he was innocent, and soon he would return to them again; and com-

time grudge and enmity against him. "The saddest part of it all was that, after having endured all these years of punishment, he came back to find his daughter and only child dead, and his faithful, loving, devoted wife totally blind.

## SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—In Paris sixty-eight churches own works of art worth \$1,615,710.

—The translation of the Old Testament into Japanese will be completed early next year.

—California is to publish her own school books. She thinks that those of the United States are too expensive.

—Rev. Sam Jones says that "the Lord won't stop to criticize your grammar in a prayer. Speak right out from the shoulder and trust him to overlook your blunders."

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—Five years ago the Norwegian Lutheran church gave \$18,000 to their seminary in Minneapolis. Two years later they added \$50,000 for endowment, and this year \$20,000 for new buildings.

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## TEMPERANCE READING.

### INDECENCY.

The Repugnance of Drunkenness—A Vindictive of an Intoxicated Man.

Intemperance is indecent, an assertion that no person will attempt to deny. It is not within common experience ever to see on the streets as indecent a sight as a drunken man. If he is not clearly he is still indecent, and pitiable because of his imbecility. If he is not clearly he is still indecent, and pitiable because of his imbecility. If he is not clearly he is still indecent, and pitiable because of his imbecility.

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## FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—If the farmers will turn over the stubble in the wheat fields after it is well dried they will destroy many of the insect pests that remain in the stubble until the next season.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—Honey should be kept in the dark, or it will granulate. The bees, knowing this, work in dark hives. If light could enter the honey would become solid and the bees would starve.—*Idaho News.*

To have lilacs bloom plentifully every year the flowering stems should be pruned as soon as the blossoms have dropped, and all suckers should then be cut off, leaving only a few clean stems.—*N. Y. Herald.*

To remove grease spots, says an exchange, apply dry lard to the spot at night, and you will be delighted to find in the morning the spots have totally disappeared without injury to the texture or color of the fabric.

Mullein, for example, to use it, simply smoke it in a pipe, like tobacco, only inhale the smoke by drawing a long breath and forcing the smoke through the nose. Tea made of mullein is good for colds and coughs.—*Boston Globe.*

It is a common occurrence for children to get hives, grains of corn and other foreign substances up their noses. This simple remedy is worth remembering: Get the child to open its mouth; apply your mouth over it and blow hard; the offending substance will be expelled from the nose.—*Chicago Journal.*

A cream pudding: Make a nice paste as for any other pudding that is baked in plates. Line as many tin plates with it as will serve your family. For each pudding, take a small tablespoonful of butter. Break it into very small pieces and dot closely over the bottom of the pudding. Sprinkle well over with white sugar, then with stiff flour. Repeat until the plate is nearly full, and then cover it over with new milk into which you have poured a teaspoonful of extract of vanilla, or any other seasoning you prefer.—*Boston Herald.*

Tea cakes. Rub one heaped teaspoonful of baking powder into a pound of flour. Add two ounces of butter also rubbed in, a quarter of a pound of sugar and two ounces of currants. Mix it with two eggs well beaten and stirred into half a pint of buttermilk or new milk. Roll out and make of the quantity six tea cakes. Bake in a moderate oven, and when half done wash over with the yolk of an egg beaten up with a teaspoonful of milk. These tea cakes are very nice cut in squares and buttered cold for tea.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Glossy starch: Take two ounces of white gum arabic powder, put into a pitcher and pour on it a pint of boiling water, according to the degree of strength you desire, and then, having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the pitcher into a clean bottle—keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner will give lacy, either black or pinched, a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good, much diluted, for white muslin and bobbinet.—*The Household.*

## WINTER RYE.

One of the Most Desirable Crops in Various Aspects.

We frequently call the attention of the readers of the *Poughkeepsie* to this crop, because we believe it to be one of the most desirable to grow; few crops are so certain to yield well every year, and few that bring so much money down so lightly from the sky. The land can be prepared and the seed sown at a season of the year when the farmer is not as busy as in the spring, and there is the advantage of being able to sow it immediately after the corn is gathered. One great advantage of this crop, it covers the ground with a good coat of vegetation during the winter and spring months; this protects it from the heavy winds of winter and spring, which often blow away large quantities of the finest and best portions of the soil that is left exposed after the summer crops are gathered. Not only does the rye protect the soil from blowing away, but by growing until very late in the autumn and beginning to grow very early in the spring, it is gathering substance from the soil in large quantities at a time when few other crops can do it; thus by the protection it affords and by the accumulation it makes it saves and gathers up nearly all of the fertility it needs, so that the soil after producing a good crop of rye is nearly as rich as it would have been if nothing had been grown on it. Good crops of rye have been grown on the same land many years in succession without the exhaustion of any manure after the first year.

In many towns the straw will sell for as much as good English hay, and in some towns several dollars per ton more. In such towns the raising of rye is much more profitable than any other grain. Every farmer who keeps a herd of milk cows should not fail to put in a few acres of rye every year, for if feed in the spring is short, or the hay crops do not promise well, he can cut and feed out his rye crop in the green state, or he can cut it and make it into hay to help out the stock of hay the next winter. Although not as good to feed to milk cows, either green or when made into hay, as barley, it is very good when cut early, before it becomes woody; and it comes in so much earlier in the spring than barley that it fills a place which barley can not. It is therefore desirable to always have it growing on a farm where cattle are kept, and it would be well for farmers to make it a rule to sow a few acres of rye every year, but his principle object in sowing it should be to obtain the grain and ripened straw; it should be cut green only when other fodder crops promise to be light.

When the ripened straw sells for more per ton than English hay, it will bring enough to pay all of the expenses of preparing the land and harvesting the crop, leaving the grain as clear profit. As a fair yield is worth from fifteen to twenty dollars to the acre even when grain is low in price, it is a crop that, according to the outlay, brings a very satisfactory profit.—*Massachusetts Poughkeepsie.*

## MALTING.

The Various Processes Necessary to Change Barley into Malt.

There are four processes in the operation of malting: first, steeping; second, couching; third, flooring; and fourth, kiln-drying.

The process of steeping is necessary to promote germination, which is the first requisite of malting. A mechanical result of this operation, as the softening of the grain by the use of water is required to loosen the flinty husk and allow the germ to come through. With this germ, which begins to develop within an hour after being put in to steep, springs into existence the principle called "diastase," derived from the Greek word which means to separate. Diastase is not only soluble in itself, but it has the power to dissolve starch and finally convert it into what is known as "grape-sugar," that form of saccharine matter most desirable in beer. So powerful is it that one part of diastase will change two thousand parts of starch into grape-sugar. The grain being put into large iron or stone casks, is covered with water to the depth of five or six inches. In this steep it lies about fifty hours, more or less, according to the weather, with the result of an increase in bulk of twenty or more per cent., and in weight of nearly fifty per cent., and an advance toward the second process, known as "couching." This is simply removing the now swollen grain from the vats and placing it in a heap upon the floor, where it remains from thirty-six to forty-eight hours. During this time a slight steaming takes place, accompanied by a rise in temperature of ten degrees, and the germinating action is well under way.

"Flooring" is a continuation of couching, and one requiring judgment and delicate manipulation. The grain is now spread out upon a floor, first to a depth of fifteen inches, which, as it is repeatedly turned and worked, is reduced to six inches. Germination now progresses rapidly, while the grain must be frequently turned, as the embryo begins to push its way to the surface, quite as much as the human being needs it for existence. The lighter the grain becomes, the more of the starch is converted into sugar, and the finer the future ale will be, and the better it will keep. The process of flooring requires about seven days for its full development.

The long, low rooms, often with asphalt floors, on which couching and flooring are done, are the chief features of the malt-house, whose many windows look out upon the sky. The great bed of growing grain is covered with great wooden shovels, and the careful maltster sees that it is ready for the kiln, the door of which opens from the end of the room.

"Kiln-drying" follows the flooring, as the time arrives for checking the germination. The partially sprouted grain is introduced into the kiln, which has a slatted floor, below to allow the action of stove heat, and ventilation in the roof above to facilitate the escape of steam; in this respect the process is not unlike that of the drying of the hops. The temperature at the bottom is about 90° Fahr., which is gradually raised to 150° Fahr., the grain lying meanwhile to a depth of eight to ten inches on the floor. A light, gradual heat produces light malt, from which the color and more delicate flavor are made, coke or hard coal producing the ordinary pale malt, and hard wood fuel, with its fumes of pyrolyzed wood, produces a dark malt. From eighteen to twenty-four hours, as the case may be, are consumed in the kiln-drying. Brown malt, used for porter and for the heavier ales, is produced in a kiln of stone heat, and ventilation in the roof above to facilitate the escape of steam; in this respect the process is not unlike that of the drying of the hops.

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## For His Health's Sake.

A funeral procession was passing through the streets of a Scotch town, when the door of the last mourning coach was opened and an elderly man, dressed in black, entered unbidden. The other occupants stared at the intruder and at each other. Finally one of them addressed him:

"Ye'd be well acquainted with the guide mon in front?" pointing in the direction of the hearse.

"No."

"Then it's the auld wife ye ken?"

"No."

"Are you a friend of Jock's, who's in here?"

"No."

"Then what do you mean by comin' in here?"

"O, I hanna been vera weel of late, see the doctor tell me I tak' as much carriage exercise as I could. An' this'll mak' the fourth time I've been to the Whin Cemetery this week."

A ride to the cemetery would not seem likely to improve one's spirits, however it might be with one's health.

"No."

"The Whelmen have begun to realize that they are not getting as much credit for their patriotic services as they have deserved. They remind us of fifty-five signers of the Declaration of Independence seventy years ago."

Welshmen either by birth or lineage. Moreover, fourteen Generals, one Colonel, six Captains and one Lieutenant in the Revolutionary war were Welshmen.—*Chicago Herald.*

Mr. A. W. Pearson writes that the more mosquitoes bite the less you are inconvenienced by their visitation, as in the case of intermittent fevers. When the system becomes saturated with the venom there is no further reaction. Also, they are said to serve in the way of specific for malaria. Is this gentleman and good agricultural correspondent trying to boom New Jersey, of which he is a loyal citizen?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## COST OF FOWLS.

How It Can Be Reduced to a Paying Medium.

A correspondent wants to know how much it costs to keep a hen a year. The cost of keeping fowls depends a good deal upon circumstances, and of all among the "circumstances" may be mentioned locality, price of grains, how the fowls are kept, whether in yards or on free range, and last but not least, knowing how to feed. It is quite safe to say that fully one half the people who keep fowls double the cost of feeding by simply not knowing how to feed. When you hear a man say that it costs more to feed hens than all they ever come to, you may conclude that he don't know how to feed well and economically. L. K. Fitch, one of the best poultry authorities in the country, says that "one hundred and twelve parts of sound corn, or its equivalent in other grains, will keep a fowl a year," but on farms where fowls have free range during the greater part of the year the cost of keeping can be reduced considerably below the price of your bushel and twelve parts of sound corn." Fowls can be kept cheaper on the farm than anywhere else, for the reason that they can and do consume a great deal of food that would otherwise go to waste, or be consumed to less advantage by the pigs, and I hold that when fowls consume that which would otherwise be lost, the value of such food should not be reckoned in. "Fowl keeping," one of the best poultry treatises that I know, a farmer of good judgment, but a "close calculator," says that the actual cost of the food consumed by his flock of seventy-five hens has not for the last four years exceeded a yearly average of fifty cents per head.—*Practical Farmer.*

## Durability of Timber.

One of the properties especially conducive to durability in timber is its odorlessness—woods which are of this character being the most durable. The same authority states that the increase in strength due to seasoning in different woods is as follows: White pine, 9 per cent.; elm, 12.3 per cent.; oak, 27.6 per cent.; ash, 44.7 per cent.; beech, 61.9. The comparative value of different woods in respect to crushing strength and stiffness, is thus shown: Teak, 6,755; English oak, 4,074; ash, 3,071; elm, 3,498; beech, 3,079; mahogany, 2,571; spruce, 2,522; yellow pine, 2,493; sycamore, 1,823; cedar, 700. Regarding the relative degrees of hardness, shell bark hickory stands highest, and, calling that 100, white oak is 84; white ash, 72; dogwood, 75; scrub oak, 73; white oak, 72; apple, 70; red oak, 69; beech, 62; black walnut, 60; yellow oak, 60; white elm, 58; hard maple, 56; wild cedar, 55; yellow pine, 51; ironwood, 49; almond, 48; locust, 47; hickory, 46; white oak, 45; and so on. The list is long, but it is not too long to show that the quality of timber is of great importance, and that quality is essential.—*Building News.*

The epitaph that follows is to be found under the moss of a gravestone in Vermont:

Here lies the body of Samuel Woodhew. The best of husbands and the best of men.

N. B.—His name was Woolcock, but it wouldn't rhyme.—*Outland Herald.*

"Laugh and Grow Fat."

is a proverb, really proved, but not so true as it seems. If a person has no appetite, but a distressing humor, sick headache, dyspepsia, indigestion, or any other ill result of the action of the bowels, it is impossible to get up such a laugh as will produce a healthy complexion. In order to be well you must have your bowels in good order. You can do this and laugh heartily, and your complexion will be as bright as the sun. The little regulators, Purgative Pills, the little regulators of the liver and bowels and best promoters of health.

Prof. Trilobite (eloquently): "Yes, all things change by chance, and the great changes in the world are made by chance. In the night" Little Bessie Brinkley; I should like to know, please, sir, where the seal came from."

"Delicate diseases" radically cured. Consultation free. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

An exchange breaks of "mineral wool." Let's see if we can't make a kind that shear from hydraulic rams, but it's—*Chicago Journal.*

I HAVE used your Anthoniporin for rheumatism and neuralgia with gratifying results. It has done more for me than any other medicine I have used, and I am similarly afflicted to try it and be convinced for myself. Joseph Brown, 1014 Broadway, New York City.

The coachman's occupation is more agreeable than that of the hostler, but the latter is more stable.

"A duck of a girl" must be very closely watched, or ten to one she'll go off and marry some quack.—*Chicago Sun.*

WIFE (to afflicted husband)—Does your ear-ache get any better, dear? Afflicted husband (sighing)—Better. It gets worse every minute. If you don't stop the racket those confounded children are making upstairs I'll do something desperate. My ear pains me so I can't hear a thing.—*N. Y. Times.*

"Only a match box," remarked Fogg at the doctor's office last night, referring to the scale where the young lovers sat.—*Boston Post.*

PHILOSPHER FRANKLIN once said: "He that takes a wife takes care. Very well in taking a wife one should take care."

It is reported that female dentists are gaining ground in Germany. They seem to be taking root in this country.—*Cleveland Voice.*

A wise hotel man will not announce his house to be without arrival.—*Detroit Post.*

It should not excite any surprise when a crack trotter breaks.

"All I want is justice," said the tramp, "where money," said the Justice.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"I wonder what makes my eyes so weak?" said a man to a oculist. "They are in a weak place," reasoned the latter.

"Romie," said the visitor, kindly, "have you any little brothers and sisters?" "No," replied the hostler, solemnly, "I'm all the children we've got."

"How charmingly you sing, Miss Gussbury." "Do you think so?" "Oh, yes, indeed, I never listen to you without wishing you were where my cousin out in Colorado could hear you."—*Judge.*

## TRICKS ON THE TRACKS!

Dangers from Which Engineers Save the Public and Themselves.

(The Railway Review.)

One who is accustomed to railway traveling can scarcely realize how much is dependent for safety upon the engineer. Added to the responsibility of their station, engineers are also in constant danger of accidents caused by the tricks of jealous rivals.

This rivalry, it is said, sometimes prompts the doing of utterly mean tricks. A notable case occurred after the very first trip west of the Pacific, when the engineer of the Pullman, who was in the train, was the victim of a trick played by a rival.

Another case occurred when a Pullman engineer was accused of having put oil in the tank of a rival's engine. The Pullman engineer was accused of having put oil in the tank of a rival's engine.

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## Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

(The Mustang Liniment Co.)

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The



**The Greatest City.**  
London, England, is the greatest city the world ever saw. It is the heart of the British Empire and the world. It covers, within the fifteen miles radius of Charing Cross, (Strand), 700 square miles. It numbers within these boundaries 5,000,000 of inhabitants. It comprises over 200,000 foreigners from every quarter of the globe. It contains more Roman Catholics than Rome itself; more Jews than the whole of Palestine; more Irish than Dublin; more Scotchmen than Edinburgh; more Welshmen than Cardiff; more country-raised persons than the counties of Devon, Warwickshire and Durham combined. It has a birth in every five minutes, has a death in every eight minutes, has seven accidents every day in its 8,000 miles of streets, and on an average forty miles of streets opened and 15,000 new houses built in every year. In 1883 there were added 22,110 new houses to the vast agglomeration of dwellings which is called the metropolis, thus forming 365 new streets and one square, covering a distance of 60 miles and 84 yards. It is difficult to form any mental picture from these figures. Brighton (the queen of watering places) in 1881 had 20,379 inhabited houses, so that London in 1883 added to itself town bigger than Brighton. It would require two Cambridges, or Oxford, or Bath, to represent the additions made in London in a single year. London has 46,000 annually added (by birth) to its population; has over 1,000 ships and 10,000 sailors in its port every day; has as many beer shops and gin places as would, if placed side by side, stretch from Charing Cross to Portsmouth, a distance of 78 miles; has 38,500 drunkards annually brought before its magistrates; has 70 miles of open shops every Sunday; has an influence with all parts of the world, represented by a yearly delivery in its postal districts of 288,000,000 of letters. Eight hundred and fifty trains pass Charing Cross every day, and the London Omnibus Company have over 700 busses, which carry 56,000,000 passengers annually. It is more dangerous to walk the streets of London than to travel by railroad across the Atlantic from New Orleans to Liverpool. Last year 190 persons were killed and 2,600 injured by vehicles in the streets. There are in London 15,000 police, 15,000 constables, and 15,000 persons connected with the post-office. The cost of gas for lighting London annually is \$3,000,000. London has 400 daily and weekly newspapers. Last year there were nearly 600 fires. The ancient and famous city of London was first founded by Brutus, the Trojan, in the year of the world 2832, so that since the first building it is 3066 years. The drainage system of London is superb, and the death rate very low.—*N. O. Times-Democrat.*

**The Origin of Salt.**  
How did the salt originally get there? After all, when we say that it was produced as rock salt, by evaporation of the water in inland seas, we leave unanswered the main problem, how did the brine in solution get into the sea at all in the first place? Well, one might almost as well ask, how did anything come to be upon the earth at any time, in any way? How did the sea itself get there? How did this planet swim into existence at all? There was a sapient inquirer, recently deceased, who had a short way out of this difficulty. He held that the sea was only salt because of all the salt rivers that ran into it. Considering that the salt rivers are themselves salted by passing through salt regions, or being fed by saline springs, all of which derive their saltiness from deposits laid down long ago by evaporation from earlier seas or lake basins, this explanation savors somewhat of circularity. It amounts in effect to saying that the sea is salt because of the large amount of saline matter which it holds in solution. Cheese is also a case of an arch-deceit as to perform arch-deceitful functions; and opium puts one to sleep because it possesses a soporific virtue.  
Apart from such purely verbal explanations of the saltiness of the sea, however, one can only give some such account of the way it came to be "the briny" as the following:  
This world was once a blaze of fluid light, as the poets and the men of science agree in informing us. As soon as it began to cool down a little, the heavier materials naturally sank toward the center, while the lighter, now represented by the ocean and the atmosphere, floated in a gaseous condition on the outside. But the great envelope of vapor thus produced did not consist merely of the constituents of air and water; many other gases and vapors mingle with them, as they still do to a far less extent in our existing atmosphere. By-and-by, as the cooling and condensing process

continued, the water settled down from the condition of steam into one of a liquid at a red heat. As it condensed, it carried down with it a great many other substances, held in solution, whose component elements had previously existed in the primitive gaseous atmosphere. Thus the early ocean which covered the whole earth was in all probability not only very salty, but also very thick with other mineral matters close up to the point of saturation. It was full of lime, and raw flint, and sulphates, and many other miscellaneous bodies. Moreover, it was not only just as salt as at the present day, but even a great deal saltier. For from that time to this evaporation has constantly been going on in certain shallow isolated areas, laying down great beds of gypsum and then of salt, which still remain in the solid condition, while the water has, of course been correspondingly purified.—*Constitution Magazine.*

**An Enterprising, Reliable House.**  
W. D. Nydegger can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of Throat, Lungs, and Chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

**Natural Gas Used as Fuel.**  
A Bradford (Penn.) letter to the New York Sun says: Until an ingenious oil producer utilized natural gas as a substitute for coal and wood, in making steam for his engine, its commercial value as a cheap and desirable fuel was comparatively unknown. But since then Bradford, Oil City and other oil region towns have profited by the oilman's discovery, and gas has been introduced generally. Natural gas, fresh from Nature's reservoir, now heats our stores, hotels, dwellings, manufactories, and churches; cooks our food, lights our streets, and runs multitudes of engines in all parts of the region. Families who use gas for heating and lighting do not quarrel as to who shall get up in the chilly morning and build the fire. Generally in cold weather the gas is nearly all turned off when bedtime comes. In the morning the husband or wife hops out of bed, gives the valve a turn or two, and returns to bed. Instantly the gas jumps into a blaze and the room is warmed in a jiffy. If the fire is allowed to go out at night, the process of starting it up in the morning or at any hour is simple. A piece of blazing paper is thrust into the stove, the valve is turned, and in a few moments the stove is throwing out a glowing and cheerful warmth. If the pressure is turned on full head, and if there are not too many consumers on the line, the heat in the room will soon be intolerable. When New Yorkers visit Bradford they express surprise at our wonderful and economical fuel. They cannot understand how the gas is raised. Passengers who ride over and around the derick-studded hills and valleys through which the broad and narrow-gauge railroads of oldtime wind their crooked and picturesque ways, will be surprised, if the journey is made after dusk, to see myriads of spectral and banner-like flames waving in the cool night air, and casting weird and shadowy pictures on the hillsides and valleys. If the train passes close by one of the lights, the passenger will observe that the country for some distance around the huge wave of flame is almost as well lighted as it would be at midday. The gas comes from the oil wells, and is so abundant that, after using it all day to run his engine, the oil man turns it loose to lighten up the gloom in the country around. In the Bradford field alone there are hundreds of these banner-like lights. The spectacle on a dark night is beautiful.  
For some years Bradford monopolized the natural gas supply. Now it is piped to distant towns and is used for both lighting and heating. The discovery of the large veins of gas around Pittsburgh has already partially revolutionized the steel, iron and glass industries, many establishments depending on it entirely as a fuel. Bradford is lighted and heated at less expense than any other city in the world. All that it costs the city government for gas for the streets and for the city hall, both for heating and lighting, is two cents a month. The Bradford Gaslight and Heating Company, to shut out a pretentious rival, offered these unparalleled terms to the city. The city fathers clinched the bargain instantly.  
To cure any scrofulous disease or humor, try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood of all impurities.

The London *Times* regards the increased use of fruit in ordinary diet as one of the most salutary tendencies of domestic management of our day. The starchy and saccharine components of fruit, while they are not equal in accumulated force to the more solid ingredients of meat and fat, are similarly useful in their own degree, and have the advantage of greater digestibility. Other advantages are local stimulation and the maintenance of a vigorous circulation, thus relieving skin and kidneys by transferring part of their excretory work to the bowels.  
The measles have been raging at Vallejo, Cal., and a pupil in one of the schools having reported sickness in the family was sent home. She returned the next day, and informed the teacher that she had a new little brother at home, and that the doctor wanted her to tell the teacher "it wasn't catching."

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**Gratuitous.**  
Mr. H. Sampel, Ottawa, Kan., writes: "Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, O.—Gentlemen: I have suffered for seven years, have tried every thing and many physicians, and all have failed. I went to Pittsburgh, and while there fell on the street, my breath seemed to leave my lungs, and weakness overpowered me. I determined to go to Peru and Maxalin a fair trial. I used four bottles of each, and my trouble, never, I hope, to return. I left Pittsburgh three weeks ago for Kansas, and thought, as I was going to a new country, I had better take a bottle of Maxalin with me, on account of bad water, etc. I arrived here with one-half bottle. I found one of my friends in a pretty bad condition. The doctors were treating her for chills and fever. I did not know what her trouble was, though I guessed her to be malarial. She did so, and the first day she was up doing her work. Now this seems strange, but it is, nevertheless, a candid truth. She used it, and has never had cause to lie down during the day since she took the first three doses."  
A case that was pronounced incurable.  
Miss C. C. Peck, 74 Jackson street, Milwaukee, Wis., writes: "Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co.—Gentlemen: I take great pleasure in stating to you the benefit I received from your valuable PERUNA. I have been suffering for about fifteen years with a severe cough and bronchitis (so the doctors call it). I was treated by different physicians, and spent considerable money for different kinds of patent medicines, but received no benefit whatever. Dr. Fox, of this city, claimed I had consumption, and there was no hope for me ever getting better. I was so bad that I could scarcely get out of bed. Henry Ellis, a friend of mine, induced me to try your PERUNA. I am happy to say I began to notice a change after I had taken my second bottle. I took eight bottles in all, and now I feel like a new woman. If it hadn't been for PERUNA I think I would be in my grave. It is a wonderful remedy, and I recommend it to all my friends."  
Messrs. Baker Bros., Mt. Vernon, O., write: "Your PERUNA sells well. Customers speak of it as being a good medicine."  
Mr. Daniel R. Spry, Portsmouth, O., writes: "I have a good trade in PERUNA, & sell well and gives satisfaction."

**TRUSTEE'S SALE!**  
The undersigned having been appointed trustee under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity in a cause wherein Henry A. Shaffer is plaintiff and John A. Shaffer and others are defendants, will on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the Court House in Oakland, Md., sell at public sale, the real estate described in and subject to the terms of which Albert Beard, died, seized and possessed, said farm contains  
**143 ACRES OF LAND,**  
more or less, situated in Garrett county, Maryland, and containing the following description: It is well watered and is improved by a DWELLING HOUSE, barn, dairy and other out-buildings. This property is situated in the town of Shaffer, and is bounded on the north by the land of the late Henry A. Shaffer, on the east by the land of the late Henry A. Shaffer, on the south by the land of the late Henry A. Shaffer, and on the west by the land of the late Henry A. Shaffer. The farm is well watered and is improved by a DWELLING HOUSE, barn, dairy and other out-buildings. The property is situated in the town of Shaffer, and is bounded on the north by the land of the late Henry A. Shaffer, on the east by the land of the late Henry A. Shaffer, on the south by the land of the late Henry A. Shaffer, and on the west by the land of the late Henry A. Shaffer. The farm is well watered and is improved by a DWELLING HOUSE, barn, dairy and other out-buildings. 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# THE REPUBLICAN.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

JAS. A. HAYDEN,  
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
One year, in advance, \$1.50  
Six months, in advance, .75  
Three months, in advance, .40

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
First insertion, 5¢ per square of 10 lines  
Second and subsequent insertions, 3¢ per square  
Special contracts for advertising longer than three months

Correspondents must enclose full name and address, not necessarily for publication, but a private guarantee of good faith. Select communications will not be returned.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1885.

## Republican State Ticket.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF TREASURY:  
FRANCIS MILLER,  
of Montgomery County.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS:  
WILLIAM M. MARINE,  
of Harford County.

## Republican County Ticket.

FOR STATE SENATOR:  
DR. E. H. GLOTTFELTY.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES:  
GEORGE L. MICHAELS,  
SILAS WEIMER.

FOR CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT:  
W. H. TOWER.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:  
SAMUEL BAKER,  
THOMAS K. HARVEY,  
WILLIAM W. FRAZEE.

FOR SHERIFF:  
JOHN H. RILEY.

REGISTER OF WILLS,  
JOHN S. LAUGHLIN.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:  
DANIEL CHISHOLM.

The *Democrat* of last week, with a mighty effort, labors to convince its readers that it possesses all the virtue, truthfulness, and political honesty there is in journalism hereabouts. It takes the ground that the Democratic party is a party of economy and good government, and that therefore, it being a supporter of that party, is entitled to the confidence and support of the people. After having assumed a disguise in which it imagines it will not be recognized, the *Democrat* mounts its old, corrupt, diseased and broken down hobby, the Democratic party, and says "look at me." I do not propose to deal in clap-trap statements. I do not believe all I read in its columns. I don't want to publish trashy campaign literature based upon unfounded assertions. No indeed, I don't do any of these things, I do in fact. I am an electric light, and my mission is to expose the wrong doing of the misguided Republicans, and to sound the praises of the Democratic party in Garrett county.

The *Democrat* apparently regards it of the utmost importance just at this juncture to convince the people that the present board of Commissioners have managed the affairs of the county economically and fairly. In this we think the *Democrat* has undertaken a herculean task, for if the present board of County Commissioners does not contain more concentrated stupidity and ignorance than ever was compassed within that much space in Garrett county we are sadly mistaken. But whilst we have the benefit of the Democratic electric light let us examine the record and see whether the *Democrat* deals in facts. The *Democrat* defies the REPUBLICAN to point an instance where the present board, with its Democratic majority, "has been lax, neglectful or extravagant."

We accept the gauge of battle and enter the contest knowing we have an easy task and that victory is certain. 1st. The taxes were higher in 1881 under the present board than they have ever been in the history of the county. The *Democrat* says that is attributable to the fact that the Republican board of 1883 went out of office leaving so many debts unpaid. Of course the board of 1883 made no levy after June 1883, and all county liabilities which occurred after June had to be levied at June 1884. But suppose, for the sake of argument, that the enormous levy of 1884 was caused in the manner above set forth, does it not follow:

2nd. That all the debts were provided for to date at June 1884, and the Democratic board started from that time with fair winds, plain sailing and ample opportunities to display its financial talent. At June 1885 the board did not have to provide for any debts contracted by Republicans. It only had to provide for debts contracted for by the Democratic board, and what was the result. Simply this, the taxes are still

higher than they ever were in any year under the Republicans. We say this is attributable directly to Democratic extravagance and official stupidity.

The *Democrat* lays great stress on the high taxes for 1884, but gives no explanation with regard to the high taxes for 1885.

But then the *Democrat* may say this is only a general charge. Very well. We will give a few specifications:

3d. The present board advertised for bids for the janitorship of the Court House and gave notice that it would be awarded to the lowest bidder. Mr. N. B. Whorrel offered to do the work for a certain sum, and to give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties. His bid was rejected and the janitorship was awarded to Mr. White at a much higher figure, without any bond for the faithful performance of duty.

4th. The collection of taxes was given to Mr. R. T. Browning at 4 per cent in 1884 and 5 per cent in 1885, when responsible men offered to collect the taxes for a much less sum.

5th. The State's Attorney had been the adviser of the former board and offered to give the present board all needed advice without extra compensation, but his offer was rejected and large sums of money were paid for this service.

6th. The Clerkship of the board was given to Mr. Merrill at a fixed salary, whilst Mr. Fringer offered to perform the duties for a much less sum.

7th. The board paid Mr. John T. Mitchell a large sum for putting a large number of delinquent assessments upon the tax books. Taxes have been levied upon these lands which cannot be collected. They will be returned insolvent, but the collector will get his five per cent all the same. The board had no authority to employ Mr. Mitchell for any such purpose. The law makes it the duty of the collector to assess and return any property not on the tax books. The people's money was squandered in this job.

8th. The board, for the purpose of increasing offices and rewarding Democratic blowers and strikers, appointed five times as many road supervisors as the interests of the county required, and squandered the public money in this way.

9th. If our readers really want to know what Garrett county Democratic economy looks like we will turn the Democratic electric light machine upon the Garrett county School Board. No Republican trash about that. We have the clean cut Democratic literature here. Here is something which has been in the hands of the Democrats ever since Garrett county was formed, and what does the record show. It shows that the School Board, without any legal authority whatever, either express or implied, contracted a debt of eighteen or twenty thousand dollars. The said debt was not a legitimate debt, and the question was submitted to the people at the ballot-box for them to say whether they would assume the debt or not. They disclaimed all responsibility for the debt by an overwhelming majority. Notwithstanding this fact the Democratic party passed a law to issue bonds and in this way saddled this unlawful debt upon the people. In this the party not only totally disregarded the people's wishes, but evinced a determination to squander this money to suit themselves.

Not only this, but this Democratic school board has, in violation of law, contracted a debt since said bonds were issued, and is now in debt and after awhile will saddle this upon the people if the people are unwise enough to send Democrats to the legislature.

10th. If all the *Democrat* says about the items levied in 1884 be true then, well, to be nothing wrong in there. They were legitimate debts against the county and had to be levied. If a Republican board had been elected these debts would have been levied all the same. It is an entirely different matter, however, when we come to examine the specifications given above and see how the people's money has been squandered by Democratic mismanagement.

But what is true of Democratic mismanagement in Garrett county is the history of the party wherever it has been in power. Since the Democrats came into power in the State the State debt has been increased from eight millions to twelve million dollars, and the state tax from five to eighteen cents. The debt of the city of Baltimore has been increased under Democratic rule in the enormous sum of twelve millions of dollars. It was ever thus since 1829 when "Old Hickory" and his followers inaugurated the spoils system. If the people of Garrett county want their money squandered, if they desire high taxes, let them elect Democratic Commissioners and they will be gratified. In the meantime, if the *Democrat* will furnish a few more instances of Democratic neglect and ignorance. The record is full of them. We promise you, Mr. *Democrat*, that we will show you how the Democratic Commissioners have made the public welfare their guide-star. Instead of having "earned the commendation, well done good and faithful servants," they will realize that the way of the transgressor is hard, unless we are much mistaken.

Mr. Samuel Baker is from the large influential district of Grantville, and will make a careful, discriminating and fearless member of the commissioners Board.

## "Read, Ponder and Decide."

From 1873 to 1883 inclusive, the majority of the County Commissioners in each year were Republicans, and the rate of taxation for each of those years on the \$100 were as follows:

1873	\$1.12
1874	.991
1875	1.20
1876	1.25
1877	1.30
1878	1.29
1879	1.10
1880	1.07
1881	1.06
1882	1.29
1883	1.07

The average for the 11 years being \$1.16. For two years, 1880 and 1881, the Commissioners were all Republicans and the average rate for those years was \$1.06.

During the years 1884 and 1885, the majority of the Board was Democratic, and for 1884 the rate was \$1.38, and for 1885, \$1.81, averaging for the two years \$1.45 on the \$100, 29 cents more than the average for the 11 years, and 37 cents more than for the two years 1880 and 1881. The rate for 1884 being 51 cents and for 1885 234 cents more than for 1883.

## The Garrett County Campaign.

We are advised by our friends in Garrett county that the outlook for the election of the Republican ticket up there is very promising. The ticket is, by all accounts, a strong one, superior to that of the Democrats; the Republicans are united, earnestly at work, and determined to win if possible. On the other hand there is more or less friction among the Democrats. The Regulars made the ticket mainly, and some of the Antis are still mad over that and say they will stay mad until after election day.

Among the candidates are three gentlemen well known in Allegany county, viz: W. H. Tower, candidate for clerk, who was clerk to the Commissioners of old Allegany county; Silas Weimer, candidate for house of delegates, who is principal of the Jordan School public school, and Daniel Chisholm, candidate for surveyor, who was twice elected surveyor of Allegany county.

Taking the above as samples it would indeed appear as if the Garrett Republicans had, by presenting a good ticket, laid claim to the support of the intelligent voters of the bailiwick.

We wish entire success to our mountain neighbors.—*Cumh. Vee.*

With a full Republican Board of Commissioners in 1880 and 1881, our State and county taxes were, for the two years \$2.13. For 1884 and 1885, under a Board with a Democratic majority, pledged to reform and retrenchment in county expenditures, State and county taxes for the two years amounted to \$2.90.

Moral—Elect a full Republican Board on the 24th of November.

Democratic papers would have us believe that the good times are here, but ask the farmer, ask the miner, ask laboring men all over the country whether the outlook is very encouraging so far. Congress will soon meet. There is to be more tariff tinkering, of course, and no one knows what is in the future. The Carriages, Morrisons, Hurds, Wattersons, are all ready for a raid on the tariff, and its consequent uncertainty. In the meantime winter is coming on apace and the amount of suffering in store for the poor the coming winter is fearful to contemplate.

The tramp is beginning to be known in the land; by ways as well as main lines of travel are being visited in hopes of a raise of some kind. Nothing more clearly or vividly indicates the state of business depression generally than this fact. It is said of a Republican congressman, well known in Garrett county, that during the great business depression of 1873 he lived between the poorhouse and a large town and daily was importuned by tramps, and never in that time turned a single man empty handed from his door, a fact creditable to him as well as his party.

Republicans are cautioned against listening to sensational stories set afloat about election time or on election day. Our candidates are the platform. No pledges other than an honest administration of the trusts of the office have been made, and all kinds of rumors will be set afloat to get up a stampede in favor of a few Democratic statesmen. Be on the look out.

If the Democrats of Maryland would set down on Bossism as has been done by Republicans of New York and other states, the party would come out purified, and what is now a standing reproach be removed from the party.

Garrett county is largely Republican, and when there are no local disturbing causes the Republican candidates are elected. In the contest now before us there are no dissensions or bickerings to imperil party success. As far as is known, there is perfect harmony in every district. The ticket gives entire satisfaction and is in every way worthy of support. Without drawing any invidious contrast between this ticket and the ticket nominated by the opposition, we submit to candid Republican voters whether there is anything in the Democratic ticket, that ought to induce them to sacrifice the candidates of their own party, by voting for the opposing candidates.

Packing conventions and primaries has been carried on to such a degree that the honest respectable voter has been altogether ignored and as a natural result "forbearance has ceased to be a virtue," and we find a general uprising of Independent Democrats in Baltimore city and other portions of the state.

One of the first things that will be done by the incoming Legislature is to elect will be to make School Commissioners elective. There is no difference of opinion in this matter with the taxpayers of the county and state, and all are wishing for the good time coming. The ring politicians alone excepted.

The business boom don't come, business is at a standstill, owing to a dread of tariff tinkering by Freetraders. Morrison says the tariff must be overhauled and Carlysle, with his free trade parties, are ready for the issue. A discouraging outlook both for manufacturing interests and workingmen.

The people of Garrett county do not want to pay from \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year more taxes if they can help it. They can help it by voting for Baker, Harvey and Frazee for county commissioners.

Garrett county is so safely Republican that the majorities of the last few years can only be overcome by trading, and we trust that it will be discouraged as far as possible.

As a campaign card the present board of County Commissioners is not a very great success and we are not hearing many claims made on the score of economy.

It is a "go as you please race" with the Democratic ticket. Too many conflicting ideas to run together, so every fellow for himself.

This is the tax payers' election. Our farmers are tired of paying a rent, in the shape of taxes, for their own farms.

"No free people can exist, no republic can be permanent, unless labor secures its proper remuneration."

## State of Trade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The more moderate movement and general commerce reported throughout the country to *Breadstuffs*' last week maintains the proportions then noted. The volume of business continues in excess of that reported at a corresponding period in 1884, though in some lines below that in October 1883. Merchants at the larger business centers are inclined to consider the situation as satisfactory, and in some instances the future of trade is regarded very hopefully. The conservative attitude of buyers, joined to evident increased requirements on their part, is believed to promise a fair amount of business, and with the coming of cold weather renewed purchases are confidently looked for. At Boston there is a steady trade, and the general tone of the market is firm. Dry goods at eastern centers are quiet compared with the earlier autumn. Interior merchants are well stocked and reorders are few. Agents are said to be making deliveries on past contracts.

At Philadelphia the business activity is said to be fair, though less noticeable in several lines. The season being late leading dealers say they are well satisfied.

At Chicago the trade movement has declined but is still good. There is a noticeable demand for New York bills, and currency from the east has been ordered west, although exchange rates do not favor it. The shipments of currency and of gold to the country have been free, but are declining. Mercantile discount demands are increasing. In Ohio the election excitement and stormy weather has checked business, though Cincinnati and Cleveland advices are not unfavorable.

Wheat advanced 2c. per bushel during the first half the week, but a portion has been lost since. The foreign demand is no better, the large supplies at chief markets on both sides of the Atlantic preventing the

leading wheat importing countries from realizing the extent of crop shortage. The advance in prices in the United States for ten days past was based on the higher prices paid by millers at the north-west, aided in part by speculative buying. Indian corn is only moderately firm at the slight advance made. Flour is higher and relatively very firm, with holders' views more advanced than those of importers. Hog products are dull speculatively, with not much prospect of a movement either way at present.

## An Unenviable Record.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Oct. 19.—About 11 o'clock last night as the Tasker brothers were returning from a shooting match at Haydentown, eight miles distant, they stopped at the house of Ira Tate, a young married man. One of the brothers threw a stone through the window. This awakened Tate, who sprang from his bed, seized a shotgun and came to the window. At that moment Ed Tasker hurled a club at Tate, which missed him and knocked his wife down. Tate fired the gun killing Ed Tasker instantly. Tate came to Uniontown and gave himself up. This is the sixth homicide that has occurred in Fayette county inside of a month. The murderer of Perry, at Myer station a week ago, is still at large.

## Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BEEF.—Trade more active than at last report, but lower prices throughout the list. The quality averaged much better than last week. Prices rule firm from 1/2 to 3/4 less than prices given below. Most sales were at 2 1/2 to 3.

Prime, 41/2 @ 51; 1st quality, 31/2 @ 41; medium, 21/2 @ 31; ordinary, 20 @ 21.

HOGS.—A good demand, and fair supply, with an increase of several hundred over last week. Prices are 1/2 lower, and range from 5 to 61, with first sales at 5 cents.

Extra, 61 @ 62; 1st quality, 51 @ 61; fair, 50 @ 60.

SHEEP.—The trade is inactive and no outside demand. Good lambs in demand with but few on the market. Prices unchanged.

Sheep, 20 @ 21; lambs, 21 @ 22; stock sheep per head, \$1.00 @ 2.50.

Renew and retain your Youthful appearance by using Hall's Vegetable Sillian Hair Renewer, the best article of its kind.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## CHANGE IN VOTING PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE GARRETT COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the voting place in Election District No. 2, will be at the house owned by Mr. J. S. Merrill, on corner of said and Adams Sts., Oakland, Maryland.

G. W. MERRILL, Clerk.

## MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of a power and authority contained in a certain mortgage, bearing date of February 12th, A. D. 1885, and recorded in Liber No. 11, p. 28, B. 10,000, etc., one of the Land Records for Garrett county, I will

On the 17th Day of November, at 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the Glades Hotel, in Oakland, offer for sale at public auction the highest bidder for cash all the property described in said mortgage, being:

One Upright Tubular Boiler and one Horizontal Steam Engine & Attachments.

This engine and boiler have been used by the said W. H. T. West at his saw and near Swanton, Md.

Any one desiring to look at said property can do so by calling on Mr. T. West at Swanton, Md.

Under the power contained in said mortgage the said W. H. T. West has appointed the undersigned his attorney to make said sale.

F. A. THAYER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

## ORDER NISI.

Henry A. Shaffer vs. John M. B. Shaffer and others.

In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Oct. 20th, 1885.

ORDERED, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Henry A. Shaffer, Trustee, for the sale of and as set forth in the order and proceedings in said cause be nullified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the tenth day of November next, in some weekly newspaper printed in Garrett county once in each of three successive weeks before the said tenth day of November next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$100.

W. H. TOWER, Clerk.

## NEILSON & ANDERSON.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise, Country Produce, &c. &c.,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STREETS, OAKLAND, MD.,

Will open a branch store Cor. 11th and 118th, Northwest, in the City of Washington, where they will sell all kinds of produce. It will be to the interest of all having produce for sale to call and see them. They will take produce in trade and pay the highest cash prices for all goods at first quality.

P. S.—The books and accounts belonging to the late firm of A. Nelson, up to July 1st, 1885, when above partnership took place, have been passed in the hands of the firm, for collection. This has been done to avoid complication in the accounts of the two firms. Prompt payment will save trouble.

Oakland, Oct. 14th, 1885.—J. F.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## COLLECTION OFFICE!

Having opened an office for the collection of bills, etc., I will collect all bills placed in my hands with dispatch, and make prompt return of all money collected. Special inducements offered to parties having property to rent and the collection of rents. Can be found at Harne & Lawton's store. Reference given when required.

ANDREW J. HARNE, Oakland, May 10th, 1885.—J. F.

## SELLING OFF

## AT COST!

Desiring to quit business, for the next thirty days, we will offer our entire stock of

Groceries,

Notions, &c.,

AT COST

HARNE & LAWTON'S

GROCERY.

Under "Republican" Office, Oakland.

## ELECTION NOTICE!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Judges of Election and to the voters of Garrett county, that an election will be held in the several election districts of Garrett county at the usual places of holding elections.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1885,

for the purpose of electing

A Comptroller of the Treasury of the State of Maryland.

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the State of Maryland.

A State Senator.

Two members of the House of Delegates.

A Clerk of the Circuit Court.

A Sheriff.

Three County Commissioners.

A Register of Wills.

A County Surveyor.

The polls of said election will be open in each and every election district of said county, at the usual places of holding the polls, at 9 o'clock A. M., and will be closed at 5 o'clock P. M., when the ballots shall be publicly counted.

Acceptors of hotels, taverns, saloons or any place where liquors are sold, and all others who take notice that, on or before the 3d day of November next, no spirituous or fermented liquors, nor other or any intoxicating drinks can be sold or given away on election day.

M. H. HAMILL, Sheriff.

9 26 td.

## Order of Publication

John Rice and Rose Keefe, vs. Michael Rice, et al.

No. 110 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

The object of this suit is to obtain a decree for the sale of the property of said Michael Rice, and to distribute the proceeds of such sale among the parties to this suit.

The complaint filed by Michael Rice, on March 10th, 1885, deposes that the said Michael Rice, deceased, was the father of the said John Rice, and that the said John Rice, deceased, was the father of the said Michael Rice, deceased.

The said Michael Rice, deceased, was the father of the said John Rice, deceased, and the said John Rice, deceased, was the father of the said Michael Rice, deceased.

The said Michael Rice, deceased, was the father of the said John Rice, deceased, and the said John Rice, deceased, was the father of the said Michael Rice, deceased.

The said Michael Rice, deceased, was the father of the said John Rice, deceased, and the said John Rice, deceased, was the father of the said Michael Rice, deceased.

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The said Michael Rice, deceased, was the father of the said John Rice, deceased, and the said John Rice, deceased, was the father of the said Michael Rice, deceased.



## LOCAL NEWS.

### LODGE MEETINGS.

OAKLAND LODGE, I. O. G. T., meet in Sturges Hall every Tuesday night.  
LOCAL REFRAN, No. 8, of the Iron Hall, meet in same hall 1st and 3rd Sunday nights of each month.  
ALTA LODGE, No. 71, K. of H., meet in same hall 2d and 4th Thursday nights of each month.  
SHEALTEE LODGE, No. 122, I. O. O. F., meet in Lege's Hall every Monday night.  
PATRIOT LODGE, No. 38, A. L. of H., meet in same hall 2d and 4th Friday nights of each month.  
The V. M. C. A. of Oakland meet in the Pritchard Building Friday night of each week.

—Fresh oysters always on hand at John Sineel's.

—Wanted, at John Shartzer's store, 1,000 heads of cabbage.

—Ladies' and children's wraps at Garthright's—very cheap. 103 ft.

—Large stock of the finest cigars and tobacco, at John Sineel's.

—Wanted, at John Shartzer's store, 500 bushels of potatoes.

—Mr. Henry Weber is building a large barn on his farm near Oakland.

—Wanted, at John Shartzer's store, 5,000 pounds of buckwheat flour.

—French and common candies, nuts, fruits, cakes, crackers, &c., at John Sineel's.

—Married, at Ottumwa, Iowa, Wednesday last, Mr. Elsworth Hosen and Miss Rebecca McCormick.

—Mr. Thomas K. Harvey, one of the Republican nominees for County Commissioner, was in Oakland Wednesday.

—Married, at Newburg, W. Va., Oct. 15th, 1885, by Rev. Evans, Mr. Alonzo D. Naylor and Miss Artie M. Bartlett.

—FOR SALE.—A tea-leaf still, capacity 250 gallons. Cheap for cash. Apply to Wm. Smith, 11 yrs, Garrett county, Md. 10 21 31.

—The principals, attorneys and witnesses in the case of H. W. Hosen vs. D. E. Offutt left for Cumberland Wednesday morning.

—Mr. Henry P. Miller, of Grantsville, was in town this week. He reports the Republican prospects as being bright in his district.

—All persons knowing themselves indebted to W. D. Nydegger are hereby notified to call and settle on or before Nov. 1st, 1885. 10 3 1d.

—Died, near the Red House, in Preston county, W. Va., of lung fever, Rolly Wilson, infant son of John T. and Emma Moon, aged 11 months and 23 days.

—Unknown parties entered the residence of Mrs. M. E. Davis, of Oakland, Tuesday night, and broke open a trunk and took therefrom five dollars in money.

—H. Wheeler Combs, assistant general appraiser of the Port of Baltimore, now temporarily stationed at New York city, was in Cumberland Tuesday on his way to attend the funeral of his brother, the late Hon. J. S. Combs, of Lonaconing.

—The public schools were opened Tuesday last, with Z. K. Brown as Principal, Miss Lillie Brown as Vice Principal, and Misses Laura Stalmer and Dollie Keller and Messrs. E. J. Fringer and George Porter as assistants.

—Registrar Deakins, of District No. 8, at his October sitting, struck from the list of voters the name of John G. Knauer, who has been a resident of that district for ten or twelve years, and still resides there. An appeal has been taken and the case will probably be heard to-day (Saturday).

—Mr. P. T. Garthright, at his store at Mountain Lake Park, has now on hand a very large stock of clothing for men, boys and children, which he will sell within the next ninety days at a small advance on cost. Also boots and shoes, stocking yarns and many other lines of goods. Call and examine goods and prices. Aug. 22, 131.

—Church Services.—Sunday, M. E. Church.—Preaching at 7 p. m. by Rev. J. Engle.

Garrett Memorial (Pres.) Church.—Preaching and communion at 11 a. m., and preaching at 7 p. m., by Rev. John S. Foulk.

St. Peter's, Catholic.—Preaching every Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M., except the second Sunday of each month.

Successful in Every Case!

Dr. Letrobe has treated many cases of long-standing complaints with such success and marked improvement that, regardless of the past disagreeable weather, the afflicted have come upon almost every train and by country road daily, to consult and take treatment of him. The afflicted should remember that delays are dangerous. Do not put off till another time if any thing serious is the matter with you, but come at once and secure treatment while your case is curable. See column advertisements of Dr. Letrobe's in this paper.

## "Read, Ponder and Decide."

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Under the above caption appeared in the *Democrat* of last week a lengthy article defending the administration of the Democratic County Commissioners, attempting to excuse their enormous levies and apologizing for the exorbitant and unreasonably high rate of taxation for the past two years, and were it not so defiant, and did it not "deal in clap-trap statements," and savor to some extent of "campaign literature," which he so vigorously and caustically condemns, containing assertions and statements manifestly unjust and calculated, whether willfully or otherwise we know not, to create wrong impressions, and mislead the tax payers and voters, it would not receive notice at our hands. Certain, it is, that the majority of those persons fully acquainted with the facts and circumstances connected with the matters concerning which it speaks, does not agree with its writer in his conclusions.

His figures are taken from the record he says, and by this we suppose he has examined the levy list for 1884, for had he have gone to the records in the commissioners' office he would have known more about what he writes and less defiantly have demanded evidence of extravagance. So, all we have to say is also based upon and taken from the records—the office records.

The levy for county purposes in 1883, was \$31,801.23; in 1881, \$52,689.35, and in 1885, \$43,989.15. In 1883, \$18,885.12 less than in 1881, and \$10,184.92 less than in 1885. The rate of taxation for 1883 was for State and county \$1.07, and for county 80 cents; in 1881, \$1.54 for State and county, and for county \$1.40, and in 1885 for State and county \$1.31, and for county \$1.124 on the \$100. The rate for 1883 being 41 cents less than 1881, and 23 cents less than 1885. The *Democrat* makes no attempt to account for the difference between the levies and rate for 1883 and those for 1885, but confines itself to the vain endeavor to satisfactorily explain to the tax payers the difference between the levy and rate of 1883 and those of 1881, and in this endeavor charges that \$9,119.91 of the difference should have been provided for by the previous levies of the Republican Boards. But few words have we to say in reply to this. The views held by the *Democrat* concerning the items composing this amount are the views of only Democratic politicians—persons peculiarly interested in the success of the Democratic ticket at the coming election, and those persons who two years ago promised such a bright future and brilliant results in removing high and burdensome taxation, should the Democrats be successful at that time. Concerning the item of \$1800, deficiency in court expenses for Sept., 1883, and May 1881, we have this to say: The amount to be levied for this purpose is estimated and cannot be definitely ascertained, and if the estimate is too low, a levy has to be made the following year to make up the deficiency. In 1881 23 1/2 various amounts were levied, and in the list for 1885 do we find a levy of \$500 for this purpose; the levy of 1881 being insufficient. September Term, 1881, and May Term, 1885, cost \$3,200, and \$2,200 were levied in June last for September Term, '85, and May, '86, and, inasmuch as the September Term cost \$1,100, there is left for May, '86, only a balance of \$400, which is insufficient, and will require the incoming Board to make a levy next year to cover the deficiency.

The Hagans order passed April 6th, 1882, was not to be paid until he had completed a General Index to the Orphans' Court Records, which was not done until the spring of 1881. The order for \$2210 in favor of J. Z. Browning, were passed on settlements made after the June levy, 1883, and could not have been levied at that time. With regard to the amount levied to Edward Margroff, \$4,725.12, we find by the records that the settlement with Margroff was made on June 5th, 1881, and \$2,567.68 of the amount was placed to his credit by the present Board, leaving a balance of \$2,157.44 only, due to him on other accounts, of 1878, '79, '80 and '81, the entire amount, however, being passed upon and approved at the time of settlement. The passing of orders for succeeding Boards to levy always occurs, and whilst they and their friends have heartily condemned such a course and endeavored to persuade the people with the belief that it caused the high rates of 1881, the commissioners now in office have since their levy, without regard to consistency, passed numerous orders for their successors to levy. They have made a precedent, however, by which they have said "we are not bound by the acts of our predecessors, we are under no obligations to recognize such orders, and will therefore refuse to pay them," and if the amounts levied were not properly debts of their own, and they did not

want to make the levies referred to, by virtue of that precedent, they could have refused, notwithstanding the *Democrat* says the county was made responsible by the Republican Board. Connected with the item of \$2,080, levied in 1881, to be applied to the bonded debt of the School Board, as well as with the entire debt, there is a history. The School Board has always been Democratic; it contracted a debt of \$18,000 without authority of law. In 1882 by Act of Assembly, the question whether that debt should be funded by the county commissioners issuing bonds, was submitted to the vote of the people, and was defeated by a majority of 177 votes. Notwithstanding the result of that vote, a law was enacted in 1884 through the efforts of Messrs. Getty and Stanton, opposed by Dr. Speicher, Republican, requiring the county commissioners to issue bonds to pay that debt, without permitting the people to have a voice in the matter, thus making it a debt of the Democratic party, by whom it was cast upon the tax payers, and this sum of \$2,080 is the first levy upon account of that debt which will run through a period of eighteen years before it is paid.

Admitting, however, to be true that the present Board was obliged to provide for \$14,361.63 more than the preceding Board, and \$9,119.91 of which it should have provided for, there is still to be accounted for, but which is not, the sum \$1,183.49 to make up the difference between 1883 and 1884. Nor does the *Democrat*, as we have said, attempt to account for the difference between the levies 1883 and 1885, except by saying that heavy expenditures were made for bridges, and then to console himself and pacify the tax payers, says that the rate this year is no larger than it was in 1877. But let us see, the rate this year is \$1.31, and for 1877 it was \$1.30, and would have been very much less had it not have been for the assessment law of 1876, which Mr. R. T. Browning as a member of the Legislature voted for, and for the incompetent assessors appointed at Mr. Browning's suggestion and request, and which cost the county \$1,655.50, levied in 1877. But the *Democrat* "denies the Republican Board to point out an instance where the present Board has been lax, neglectful or extravagant." Again let us examine the records—record evidence being the best—and we observe the following:

1. Immediately after their election a clerk was to be elected, whose pay as provided by law, shall not exceed \$100 per annum. Mr. E. J. Fringer, a Democrat, fully competent, was appointed for the position at \$300 per annum. Mr. Merrill received the appointment, and in 1884 there was levied to him \$400, and an order for \$100 was drawn on the contingent fund, and in 1885 he received a levy of \$100, in all \$500, for the work Mr. Fringer proposed to do for \$300.

2. Rowan White was appointed junior to the Court House in January 1881, at \$150 per annum. N. B. Whorrel, a Republican, agreed to do the same work for \$115 per year.

The attorneys to the Board for 1882 and 1883, cost the county for 1882 \$25. The present Board appointed G. S. Hamill, Esq., as its attorney at a salary of \$150 per year, paid out of the contingent fund, and in 1881 also employed R. T. Scummes, paying him a fee of \$100, also out of the contingent fund, making \$250 for 1881; and also paid \$90 to other attorneys, which with Mr. Hamill's salary for 1881, made \$440.

3. The per diem of the Republican Board for 1883 was \$91.86, and that of the Democratic Board from December 1883 to June 1881, was \$309, and for 1885 it was \$389.50.

4. In 1881 the levy to outside pensioners was \$255, in 1881 it was \$875, and in 1885 \$1054, and we are informed by reliable persons that a number of these receiving pensions from the county are fully able to provide for themselves, and not entitled to any thing. Such a case we had in our midst. A woman known through out the community as a notorious prostitute, who kept a public house where boys and men, colored and white, frequented, until she was driven from the town, received from the county in January, 1885, \$20, on order on the contingent fund. This Democratic Board contributing county funds toward the maintenance of a house of ill fame.

5. In February, 1881, a tax collector was to be appointed. James W. Mason, at one time a candidate for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket, offered to collect the taxes for 3 per cent. Jackson Uebel, also a Democrat, bid 2 1/2 per cent. R. T. Browning received the appointment at 4 per cent, for 1884, and at 5 per cent, for 1885, costing the county for the two years about \$1600 more than if Mr. Mason had been appointed.

Thus could we point out neglect and extravagance in road appropriations, some made simply to fulfill promises made before the election of 1883, and in other things, but deem it unnecessary to trespass on your time and space longer.

But before concluding we call your attention to extracts given below, taken from an article published in the *Democrat* of Nov. 3d, 1883, and ask you to compare its statements with those contained in its issue of last week, and also with the record of the present Board of county commissioners, and determine how consistent they are, and how they harmonize with each other:

"Next we would ask: Have our county affairs been economically managed?"

"Our county taxes have been until the present year (the reduction in taxes this year is chiefly due to the rapid increase of property, especially at Mt. Lake Park, Elkins, and to the gradual development of the county, and is a source of congratulation to our citizens) higher than that of any other county in the State, and our roads, which should be at least reasonably good under this high taxation, are just the opposite."

"What must be said of that economy which will hire a man to collect county taxes at five per cent, when competent and reliable parties offered to do the same at 3 1/2 per cent."

This is precisely what has been done by the present incumbent Board of commissioners. \* \* \* The application of the foregoing is so apparent that we need hardly make it. The Republican party is responsible for this state of things. It cannot be charged against the Democrats, because a majority of the Republicans have controlled the actions of our county Boards of commissioners. Blet the nominees of the Democratic party at the coming election, and a change for the better will surely come."

The basis of taxation for 1885 is \$10,117.22—\$111,919, more than in 1880, yet the rate of taxation for 1885 is 24 cents more than 1883, and 11 cents higher than for any year, 1884 excepted, since the formation of the county.

From the above we see that there is no sincerity in the position of the *Democrat*, it is that of a hypocrite, whose clap-trap statements and political gush are heralded throughout the county for the purpose of hiding from view the short comings, to cover over the misdeeds, and draw the attention of the tax payers from the mal administration of public affairs, for which no reasonable or plausible excuse can be offered by the first, the only, and it is, in the face of all these circumstances, hoped, the last Board of Democratic commissioners in the history of Garrett county. Not only is the *Democrat* hypocritical in this, but when we consider the language of its editor in expressing his opinion of the present Board in private, so sarcastic, cutting and savoring of contempt, and strongly in contrast with his published expressions, the article in his last issue reads like the keenest and severest irony.

In conclusion we again quote from the *Democrat* of Nov. 3d, 1883.

"What are the dictates of reason concerning the two parties seeking the future control of our county affairs? Let us wish to continue the present party in power with this record before us? Have we any guarantee that the future county management shall be other than the voice of the past? The only hope lies in a change of administration. These are not words of a clap-trap politician, but the plain statements of facts that cannot be gainsaid. Citizens of Garrett of whatever political party, let us heed this solemn warning."

Read, Ponder and Decide.

Death of Hon. John S. Combs.

John S. Combs, of Lonaconing, died at his home there Sunday evening after a short illness. He was taken sick Sunday morning and grew worse toward evening. The deceased was about fifty-nine years old, and leaves a wife and one child, a daughter. He was one of the most widely known citizens of the county, and was engaged in business at Lonaconing, besides owning and conducting a farm near Mount Savage. He was successful in his business ventures and had amassed wealth. He was well known in politics and was elected on the Republican ticket to the State Senate eight years ago, having been succeeded by Senator Bruce.

He was at one time a candidate for the legislature, but was defeated. He was a director in the Grand National Bank. He was a half brother of H. Wheeler and Albert Combs of this county. The funeral took place at Mt. Savage Wednesday. Special trains were run from Piedmont and Lonaconing.

Pea Ridge.

Death has again cast the shadow of his dread presence over our community, removing from our midst one of our most venerable and highly respected citizens. It is under a deep feeling of emotion we chronicle the demise of Mr. Philip Popp, who departed this life on the night of October 13th, at his residence near Shade Mill, this county. Mr. Popp had at ready filled up the measure of time allotted to human life, as he was in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His life was such as to win the confidence, respect and affection of all with whom he was brought into association. He bore his sufferings with that Christian fortitude which was so highly characteristic of his whole life. He died in peace and in confident expectation of a glorious immortality. A fond and affectionate husband, a kind and loving father, he enjoyed the reverence and devotion of his family. While we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family and friends, we bow in humble submission to the fiat of an all-wise and inscrutable providence.

## Deer Park.

The population of Deer Park is decreasing and will soon be down to the winter average.

Senator Davis, Hon. S. B. Elkins, Vice President, Spencer, Mr. John W. Williams and Mrs. W. R. Davis have their families here yet, but will soon leave for their winter homes.

Mrs. W. R. Davis left a few days ago for a visit to Richmond and other Eastern cities.

Mr. John W. Williams' family moved into their new cottage two days ago, and will remain until the first of November.

Maj. Armstrong has returned from Baltimore with an extensive and very artistically selected stock of goods—if the word can be applied to drygoods—and will make Davis & Bro.'s store one of the best in the county.

Miss Ida Head leaves to-day to take charge of a school near Grantsville.

The public school opened here yesterday (20th) with Rev. J. S. Laughlin Principal and Miss Bettie Boyer, of Oakland, Assistant.

Mrs. L. H. Schofield visited friends in Grantsville recently.

Mr. Julius Wadell, of Wheeling was in town Monday.

Mrs. J. W. Williams will give an entertainment in the Union Church on Friday evening next, to all the children of Deer Park.

The B. & O. R. Co., are busy with the work on the swimming pool.

The bids are out for contracts on cottages for next summer. It is not decided yet who will build them.

Registered at Wing-and-Wing: Philadelphia—H. D. Holloway, Baltimore—Wm. Anderson, Washington—J. W. Pettit.

Sellysport.

Not seeing a letter from our village for sometime, we have concluded to send you a few items, so that the rest of the citizens of our county may know that we are not quite dead in the shell.

We are having beautiful weather and the farmers are very busy threshing their buckwheat.

We have an immense crop of apples this season and no market for them. Hundreds of bushels are rotting in the orchards.

Potatoes will be a light crop this year.

Our grist mill is again in full blast, it having stopped for sometime on account of low water.

Adam is home again buying up buckwheat for the Pittsburgh market.

Mr. Edward Liston lost a fine horse last week.

Messrs. June Stuck and J. W. Frazee are the champion fishermen here this season. They have caught some fine bass and not a few trout.

Mr. E. J. Frantz has just returned home with a full stock of leather and shoe findings.

Longyearn Brown has just purchased the property lately owned by Mrs. Fiedella Welch.

Mr. Samuel Kessler and Mr. T. B. Welch are each building new residences.

A hunting party will leave here next week for Meadow Mountain.

Notice!

As I desire to get my old books closed up, I again respectfully ask my friends and customers to call at once and settle, either by note, produce or cash, the latter preferable. We take pleasure in asking you to call and see our stock of new goods and get prices before you buy elsewhere.

10 17 21, JOHN SHARTZER.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. D. Nydegger, Druggist, Oakland, Md.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discovery, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication contains the most valuable and comprehensive information which can be obtained in any form. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price \$3.25 a year. Remittance in Advance. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO. Publishers, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y.

### PATENTS.

The Patent Office and how prepared same than One Hundred Thousand times more than any other publication. Contains all the latest and most valuable information in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents there fully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noted in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their property. Address MUNN & CO. OFFICE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 23 Broadway, New York.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



### THE CURE FOR CANCER

HAS BEEN FOUND BY

DR. LETROBE,

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Treatment and Cure

OF ALL

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Read and send to your afflicted neighbor, as Dr. Letrobe is here to prove his practice and all he claims to be

ABSOLUTE FACTS.

The doctor has had the advantage of many years in Europe, expended wholly to find and qualify himself as a legitimate specialist. His marked and truly wonderful success in Europe, America in the treatment and cure of hundreds of cases of cancer and lupus, due in a great degree to the scientific adaptation in each case of

## NATURE'S OWN REMEDIES,

Vegetable or Botanic Medicines.

One of the many Wonders and Mysteries in his practice is the almost instantaneous cure of all External Cancer. This great discovery has cured and saved the lives of thousands of hopeless sufferers for the past fourteen years. No person is allowed to be present while the doctor is operating upon Cancer. One painless application of three to five minutes duration entirely destroys all cancerous growths in their first stages, and the cancer drops out wholly, body, root and branch the seventh day after its application, and the wound heals of nature's own accord. All its curable in the first and second stages, all are incurable in the third stage, hence do not delay, but apply at once, and save yourself from the agony and certain terrible suffering that awaits you, and save your life. While your case is still in its early stage, for all cases become incurable in their last stage, and the genus infiltrate in pass their life, and the system generally and attack the vital organs, rendering recovery strictly impossible.

CANCER, NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

I particularly solicit those cases that have the opinion of the profession, without receiving benefit, whether suffering from chronic, nasal cancer, or other disease leading to pulmonary consumption, feeling confident that I can give more than satisfaction in such cases, and fully realizing that every such hopeless case that I restore to health is the best possible advertisement that I can give. I never give encouragement unless very sure that I can greatly benefit or cure the case.

SERVOUS DISEASES.

Epileptic Convulsions or Fits, Insomnia or inability to sleep, and throatitis. Insanity, Nervous liability arising from over-excitement and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated with a course of success heretofore regarded as impossible.

PILE TUMORS.

Piles, Fistula in Ano, and other diseases affecting the region of the lower bowels, never fail to cure. Pile Tumors, however large, as well as the most complicated forms of Fistula in Ano.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

It is an established fact that nine-tenths of all pains, afflictions and deformities are primarily caused by diseased conditions of the liver. Therefore take warning in time and since yourself at once under skillful treatment and save yourself from a life of suffering.

FEMALE WEAKNESS.

Diseases incident to women, cured speedily and without cutury or the usual painful treatment.

LOSS OF VITALITY.

Many young and middle aged men through youthful indiscretions or disease, suffering with loss of manhood or invalidity. To all suffering as above you can be assured a speedy and permanent cure by calling or addressing.

KIDNEY DISEASES.

If you are suffering with Kidney Disease, Diabetes or Chronic Disease of the urinary organs, call and be examined, you can be cured in the first stages.

DYSPEPSIA.

Every species and type of Dyspepsia cured speedily and without fail. Call and be referred to the many cured.

Medicines sent with full directions by mail and express to all parts. Patients treated by correspondence. All Cancer cases must apply in person.

DR. LETROBE uses expensive medicines, many of which are expressly manufactured for special cases; also quantities of costly imported medicines for which he pays CASH, hence charges CASH for all medicines when DELIVERED to patients.

IN CASES OF EXTREME CASES special rates will be given after examination, and in accordance to the ability of the patients, or present means to pay.

## DR. LETROBE

Performs all Surgery upon the EYE and EAR, and restores Sight and Hearing to the most

hopeless Cases.

French Imported Medicines used in all private cases.

Consultation and Examination FREE at office.

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Medical and Surgical Rooms at

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OAKLAND, MD.

DO NOT DELAY. Call at once while your case is curable.































# THE REPUBLICAN.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

JAS. A. HAYDEN,  
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
One year, \$1.50  
Six months, .75  
Three months, .40  
Invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
First insertion, 10 cents per square of 10 lines  
Second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per square  
Special contracts for advertising longer than three months

Correspondents must enclose full name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications will not be returned.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1885.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF TREASURY:  
FRANCIS MILLER,  
of Montgomery County.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS:  
WILLIAM M. MARINE,  
of Harford County.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR STATE SENATOR:  
DR. E. H. GLOTFELTY.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES:  
GEORGE L. MICHAELS,  
SILAS WEIMER.

FOR CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT:  
W. H. TOWER.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.  
SAMUEL BAKER,  
THOMAS K. HARVEY,  
WILLIAM W. FRAZEE.

FOR SHERIFF:  
JOHN H. RILEY.

REGISTER OF WILLS,  
JOHN S. LAUGHLIN.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:  
DANIEL CHISHOLM.

A Campaign Promise.

From last week's Democrat.  
The Republican seems to think the coming assessment a good thing to harp on for the purpose of bothering the Democrats. Let it pass its soul in patience. The Democrats will attend to that little business without outside assistance. All that the people of Garrett want is an honest and uniform assessment of property according to its actual value. And they want assessors appointed who will make such an assessment without fear, favor or partiality. We hold that the public interests are superior to party interests, and we expect to see assessors appointed, not because they have been useful to the party, but because they are fitted, specially fitted, for the performance of their important duties.

Past Experience.

(From the Levy List, 1877.)  
B. C. Howe, Assessor, \$258.00  
J. M. Mason, Assessor, 576.00  
Wm. Browning, Assessor, 520.00  
C. Snyder, Assessor, 510.00  
E. J. Pennington, Assessor, 412.00  
W. H. Barlow, Assessor, 329.50  
Adams, Assessor, 304.00  
O. W. Merrill, Assessor, 361.00  
W. L. Rawlings, Assessor, 16.00  
Total, \$1,685.50

Voters of Garrett county, can you rely upon a campaign promise? Remember the promises of retrenchment and reform made by the same sheet two years ago. Past experience is a safer guide as to future acts than campaign promises.

"Read, Ponder and Decide."

From 1873 to 1883 inclusive, the majority of the County Commissioners in each year were Republicans, and the rate of taxation for each of those years on the \$100 were as follows:  
1873 - \$1.12  
1874 - .994  
1875 - 1.20  
1876 - 1.25  
1877 - 1.30  
1878 - 1.29  
1879 - 1.10  
1880 - 1.074  
1881 - 1.06  
1882 - 1.294  
1883 - 1.044  
The average for the 11 years being \$1.16. For two years, 1880 and 1881, the Commissioners were all Republicans and the average rate for those years was \$1.064.  
During the years 1884 and 1885, the majority of the Board was Democratic, and for 1884 the rate was \$1.084, and for 1885, \$1.044, averaging for the two years \$1.064 on the \$100, 23 cents more than the average for the 11 years, and 374 cents more than for the two years 1880 and 1881. The rate for 1884 being 51 cents and for 1885 234 cents more than for 1883.

Special attention is called to the card of Mr. W. H. Tower, on the opposite page of this issue. In answer to the card of his opponent which appeared in the Democrat last week. The card so fully meets and refutes the charges brought by Mr. Hamill, that we deem it unnecessary to make any editorial comment. Read Mr. Tower's letter.

## Why Should Workmen Support the Republican Party?

First. Workmen are Protectionists and the Republican Party is a Protectionist party in every respect.

Second. The Democratic party is the party of Carlyle, Herritt, Morrison and Hurd; all foes of Protection and leaders of the Democratic party.

Third. The only Free-trade influence in the Republican party went for Cleveland for President. Witness the New York Times, Harper's Weekly, &c.

Fourth. The Democratic party is in the hands and is controlled by the aristocracy of the South.

Fifth. The Democratic party of Maryland is Boss-ridden beyond all measure of endurance.

Sixth. The Democratic party has proven itself to be opposed to Free Schools, Free Speech and an honest ballot.

Seventh. The Republican Party, for twenty-four years, managed the finances of the country so wisely that not one cent discrepancy was found in the treasury accounts.

Eighth. The Republican Party adheres firmly to the doctrine that no free people can exist unless labor secures its proper and just remuneration.

Ninth. The candidates of the Republican Party are men whom you can trust. They are not professional politicians, who will try to secure your votes by clap-trap arguments, but men who stand high in their respective communities.

The following sentence appeared in an editorial in last week's Democrat:

"The mutilation of the collectors' accounts for 1878 and 1879, which produced a loss that could not be ascertained, but it is well known amounted to somewhere between \$5,000 and \$8,000, was certainly a questionable transaction of the most criminal character."

How, in the name of common sense, could the county be a loser in any amount, when the collectors for the years named settled with the county on their vouchers alone, and were allowed no credits until they produced their vouchers?

With a full Republican Board of Commissioners in 1880 and 1881, our State and county taxes were, for the two years \$2,137. For 1881 and 1882, under a Board with a Democratic majority, pledged to reform and retrenchment in county expenditures, State and county taxes for the two years amounted to \$2,900.

Moral—Elect a full Republican Board on the 3d of November.

When the Burgess of Oakland caused the arrest of H. W. Hosen and committed him to jail in May last upon a charge of obstructing Wilson street we said we thought that was not the way to settle the bloody shirt. Ohio was not in the rebellion, and Ohio is a Republican State. It happens that certain Democratic conspirators, having money behind them, and the fear of nothing before their eyes, tried to get possession of the State. Finding, when the polls closed, that they had failed to carry the election, they endeavored to carry the returns. In Cincinnati and Columbus they had in some precincts more votes than there were voters. In every case the benefit was to the Democratic side. —*Wheeling Intelligence.*

No more intelligent class of men can be found than the miners of the Georges Creek region. They all read, are good talkers, and in favor of Protection to American Industries, and they well know that the opposition to Protection comes from such men as Carlyle, Morrison, Hewitt, Hurd, Watterson in the Democratic party, and one or two renegade Republican journals which supported Cleveland last fall. Make your vote count.

Rally! Republicans for the contest! See to it that every Republican voter gets to the polls, on the 31 of November, and the county will give the full Republican ticket a splendid majority. Do not be asleep on your oars—your Democratic opponents are hard at work, but our ticket will surely win, with earnest and united effort.

By electing the Republican legislative ticket we will have three men who will cast their ballots for a Western Maryland under the U. S. Senate and who will be a Protectionist.

## The New York Campaign.

This from the New York Evening Post gives an Independent idea of the closing campaign in the Empire State:

The final week of the campaign in this State opens peacefully, with the Republicans serenely and perhaps unduly confident of victory. The Democrats are boasting loudly of an equal confidence, but it is very plain they do not feel it. Their campaign has been a wretched failure, consisting chiefly of futile conferences between the leaders and Governor Hill, now in this city, now in Elmira, and now in some other locality where there is a necessity for "settling up" some political trickery or other with the hope of swelling Hill's vote. We do not remember any previous campaign which has been conducted on so low a plane as this. Almost no rational argument has been made in behalf of Hill. The whole force of his organs in the press has been devoted to abuse of the Mugwumps, and to vain attempts to identify Hill's fortunes with those of President Cleveland. This style of support is a confession that the candidate has no merits of his own to stand upon, and is a very poor attraction for votes in the State of New York.

The workmen of New York are good reasons for not supporting Cleveland last fall. His vetoes of the workmen's bills while governor and the free trade policy of his party in Congress was sufficient grounds. Every man's vote is of value. Cast your ballot this fall for Protection to American Industries.

Miners and workmen of Garrett, what has the Democratic party ever done to protect your interests? Carlyle, speaker of the House of Representatives, with Morrison, of Illinois, one of its leaders, and Flood, of New York, all in favor of tariff for revenue only.

Dr. Glotfelty is in favor of a bill to make it a penal offense to make or sell bogus butter. Farmers turn out and take your neighbor along and cast a ballot for men who understand your needs. Make your vote count.

Commit this to memory from one of Gen. Logan's speeches. "No free people can exist, no republic be permanent unless labor secures its proper remuneration."

Carry out the free trade ideas of the Democratic party as exhibited in their tariff tinkering in Congress and Western Maryland might just as well shut up shop and appoint a receiver.

Young men look carefully to the record of the Democratic party and see whether it deserves the votes of the bread-winners of the country.

The Republican party has been first, last and all the time the bulwark of protection, while the Democratic party has been playing fast and loose with the question.

Miners vote for Dr. Glotfelty and you will find him at his post if elected. He will not need to go out for his overcoat when your interests are at stake.

The great business depression since Cleveland's election has caused a loss of hundreds of millions to the workmen of the United States.

## State of Trade.

New York, Oct. 21. —Special telegram to *Bradstreet's* report no special change in the general trade situation. At Boston business is quiet after the late exceptional activity. In some lines it is disappointing, yet the general confidence that sales are in an increase rather than diminish remains unshaken. The dry goods market at present is dull. Retailers are believed to be carrying the large volume of goods lately shipped from first hands awaiting the demand for consumption. There is a better demand for funds for use in regular trade channels.

Trade at Philadelphia is fair in some lines, but there is no general activity. The late mild weather has been a drawback. With lower temperature better sales are expected. At Chicago the volume of trade is lighter than during last week. There is, however, considerable confidence that the up grade movement is to continue. There has been some depression in feeling, owing to the decline of the price of wheat. Reports from interior points tributary to Chicago are moderately favorable, and while the demand for funds there is smaller it is still noticeable. There is less demand for currency from New York. At Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Burlington, Iowa, St. Louis and St. Paul there is less activity in commercial circles. The decline in the total volume of eastern rail shipments from Chicago is attributed in part to the maintenance of the advance in tariff rates. The wheat market has suffered a decline this week, cash at New York losing 2 1/2 cts. Free sales, increasing supplies in sight at home and abroad and continued light exports contributed to

this. At Minneapolis wheat has been active and very irregular on reports of the intended shutting down of the flour mills November 1, on full receipts and on the expected advance in flour rail rates eastward. Corn has been more firmly held owing to light stocks, but wheat flour has been weaker, losing all of 2 1/2 cts per barrel for export. Provisions have been dull and lower, and ocean freights without features. The movement of commodities abroad has not gained. In grocery staples there has been an increased movement in sugar and coffee, but prices are weak. Tea is depressed. Dairy products are in steady demand for home consumption, but behind last year for export.

## New York State.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26. —Senator John A. Logan will begin his work in aid of the New York ticket at Binghamton on Thursday. He will speak at Oswego on Friday, at Auburn on Saturday, and at Lockport on Monday. The Senator passed through the city a few days ago on his way to Vermont. A reporter asked what was making him up in Vermont. His reply was that he did not know, except that he had been invited by Senator Edmunds and every Governor the State ever had who was still alive, and all the prominent men of the State as well. "It is not a State where the soldier element ever gets any recognition," said the General, "and that is one reason why I am going up there. This is a soldier's fair, as I understand it. It may do the boys some good to have me go up in there and wake up the feeling that the men who fought the battles of the country are entitled to share in its honors of civil life."

"Yes," continued the General, in response to an inquiry about his political speeches in New York, "I am to make three speeches here. They will be Republican speeches, too. This cry about the bloody shirt does not appeal me in the least. I have heard it before. It has been talked in a good many forms, for a half a century. The South only wants to be let alone was one of the earliest forms in which I heard it. There are some Republicans who think that this is the time to drop Republican talk and cover the Administration with praise. All I have to say about the Administration will be in the direction of showing its utter hypocrisy. Why, if everything that was charged and asserted against Blaine in the matter of his letters was absolutely true, his transactions would not have begun to be as infamous as this telephone matter in the Department of Justice. This affair is a hundred times more monstrous. I do not propose to be silent on that point in which the Administration has made such terrible mistakes and fatal movements. In other words, I shall make a Republican speech."

## Sham Reformers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. —There is no longer any doubt about the truth of the statements that President Cleveland and others of the Administration contributed 2 per cent of their respective salaries for the benefit of the Democratic campaign fund in the New York canvass; President Cleveland having given \$1,000, and Secretaries Manning and Whitney \$250 each, with others in proportion, and the army of clerks and employees from New York are expected to receive at any moment a request to step up and hand in their contributions.

That the Administration should so soon recede from its position as reformers who favor keeping the office holders aloof from political campaigns and discountenancing contributions to campaign funds, causes some surprise. To the men up a tree it begins to look as though President Cleveland is about to abandon his sham pretensions as the great reformer of modern times, and that hereafter he will be a Democrat of Democrats.

## Baltimore Live Stock Market.

The arrivals have been less numerous than last week and although the market was at no time been brisk—yet the demand has been steady, and fair prices obtained considering the number of thin cattle among the offerings.

Prime Beeves, 4 1/2 cts; 1st quality, 3 1/2 cts; Medium, 2 1/2 cts; Ordinary, 2 1/2 cts.

Locals.—There has been quite a falling off in the number of offerings from last week, and prices a shade lower. Trade has been more active the past few days, occasioned by the cool weather, than at any previous time this season.

Extra, 4 1/2 cts; 1st quality, 4 1/2 cts; Fair, 4 1/2 cts.

SHEEP.—There has been a heavy increase over last week's receipts—and the quality quite poor—with but few exceptions. Butcher trade is quite limited, and very little outside demand—and a falling off in price.

Sheep, 1 1/2 cts; Lambs, 2 1/2 cts; Stock Sheep per head, \$1.00 to 2.50.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



## THE CURE FOR CANCER

HAS BEEN FOUND BY

DR. LETROBE,

SPECIALIST

IN THE

Treatment and Cure

OF ALL

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Read and send to your afflicted neighbor, as Dr. Letrobe is here to prove his practice and all he claims to be ABSOLUTE FACTS.

The doctor has had the advantages of many years in Europe, spending wholly to find and qualify himself as a legitimate specialist. His marked and truly wonderful success in Europe and America in the treatment and cure of hundreds of cases of cancer and other diseases is a great testimony to the scientific adaptation, in each case of

## NATURE'S OWN REMEDIES,

Vegetable or Botanic Medicines.

One of the many Wonders and Mysteries in his practice is the almost miraculous cure of all External Cancer. This great discovery has cured and saved the lives of thousands of hopeless sufferers for the past fourteen years. No person is allowed to be present while the doctor is operating upon Cancer. One patient is operated on three or five minutes, and the cancer entirely destroyed. All cancer and carcinoma growths in their first stages, and the cancer drops out wholly, body, root, and branch the seventh day after its application, and the wound heals in the patient's own secret. All are curable in the first and second stages, all are incurable in the third stage, hence do not delay, but apply at once, and save your soul from the agony and certain terrible suffering that awaits you, and save your life while your case is still in its early stages, for all cases become incurable in their last stages, as the germs infiltrate of pass through the system, and become permanent in the organs, rendering recovery strictly hopeless.

CANCER, SARCOMA, THYROID AND LUNG

I particularly solicit those cases that have been the means of the profession without receiving benefit, and suffering from chronic, nasal, catarrh, or other diseases, leading to pulmonary consumption, feeling exhausted, and that I can give more than satisfaction in such cases, and fully realizing that every such case is a life, and every variety of disease, I never give encouragement unless very sure that I can greatly benefit or cure the case.

## NERVOUS DISEASES.

Epileptic Convulsions, St. Vitus's Dance, or Hysteria, and threatened Insanity. Nervous Debility arising from over study, excess and other causes, and every variety of nervous ailments, are treated with a measure of success heretofore regarded as impossible.

## PLETHORA.

Piles, Fistula in Ano, and other diseases afflicting the region of the lower bowel. I never fail to cure Plethora, however large, as well as the most complicated forms of Plethora in Ano.

## LIVER COMPLAINT.

It is an established fact that nine-tenths of all pains, afflictions and diseases are primarily caused by diseased conditions of the liver. Therefore take warning in time and cure and other causes, and every variety of disease, I never give encouragement unless very sure that I can greatly benefit or cure the case.

## FEMALE WEAKNESS.

Diseases incident to women cured speedily and without cauterization or the usual painful treatment.

## LOSS OF VITALITY.

Many young and middle-aged men through youthful indiscretions or disease are suffering with loss of manhood or vitality. To all such suffering men you can be assured of a speedy and permanent cure by calling or addressing.

## KIDNEY DISEASES.

If you are suffering with Kidney Disease, Diabetes or Chronic Disease of the urinary organs, and in examining, you can be cured in the first stages.

## DYSPEPSIA.

Every species and type of Dyspepsia cured speedily and without fail. Call and be referred to the many cured.

Medicines sent with full directions by mail and express to all parts. Patients treated by correspondence. All Cancer cases must apply in person.

DR. LETROBE uses expensive medicines, many of which are expressly manufactured for special cases; also quantities of costly imported medicines for which he pays CASH, hence charges CASH for all medicines when DELIVERED to patients.

In CANCER and EXTREME CASES special rates will be given after examination, and in accordance to the ability of the patient, or present means to pay.

## DR. LETROBE

Performs all Surgery upon the EYE and EAR, and restores Sight and Hearing to the most hopeless Cases.

French Imported Medicines used in all private cases.

Consultation and Examination FREE at office.

Call on or address

DR. V. L. LETROBE,

Medical and Surgical Rooms at

CODDINGTON'S HOTEL,

OAKLAND, MD.

DO NOT DELAY. Call at once while your case is curable.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of a power and authority contained in a mortgage from Edward Wolf to Melville E. Howe, bearing date of February 12th, A. D. 1885, and recorded in Liber W. B. T. No. 10, folios 48, one of the Land Records for Garrett county, I will

On the 17th Day of November,

at 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the Glades Hotel, in Oakland, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all the property described in said mortgage, being

One Upright Tubular Boiler and one Horizontal Steam Engine & Attachments.

This engine and boiler have been used by the said Wolf in running his saw mill near Swanton.

Any one desiring to look at said property can inquire of Mr. C. T. West at Swanton, Maryland.

Under the power contained in said mortgage the said Melville E. Howe has appointed the undersigned his attorney to make said sale.

F. A. THAYER,

10 21 st Attorney for Mortgagee.

## SELLING OFF

AT COST!

Desiring to quit business, for the next thirty days we will offer our entire stock of

Groceries,

Notions, &c.,

AT COST

HARNE & LAWTON'S

GROCERY.

Under "Republican" Office, Oakland.

## ELECTION NOTICE!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE voters of Garrett county, that an election will be held in the several election districts of Garrett county at the usual places of holding elections, in each case of

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1885,

for the purpose of electing

A Comptroller of the Treasury of the State of Maryland.

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the State of Maryland.

A State Senator.

Two members of the House of Delegates.

A Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Three County Commissioners.

A Register of Wills.

A County Surveyor.

The polls of said election will be open in each and every election district at the usual places of holding the polls, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be closed at 4 o'clock P. M., when the ballots shall be publicly counted.

Keepers of hotels, taverns, saloons or any place where liquors are sold, and any other who take notice of the election, shall not sell any spirituous or fermented liquors, nor beer or any intoxicating drinks can be sold or given away on election day.

M. R. HAMILL,

9 26 st, Sheriff.

## Order of Publication

John Rice and Rose Keefe, vs. Michael Rice, et al.

No. 14 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

The object of this suit is to obtain a decree for the sale of Military Lot No. 12, and the distribution of the proceeds of such sale amongst the parties entitled thereto.

The amended bill states that Michael Byrne on March 6th, 1878, departed this life intestate and was succeeded by two undivided fifth parts of Military Lot No. 122, that Henry A. Bascie, Granville H. Harvey and John Rice, Male, each own an undivided fifth part of said lot, that said Michael Byrne, deceased, was subsequently to the death of said Michael Byrne, leaving Theresa Rice, widow, and Michael, Edmund, Rebecca, Henry, John, Laurence, Theresa, Dennis and Rose Rice as his only children and heirs at law, all of whom except Michael and John Rice, are now deceased. That Michael Byrne also left surviving him Patrick, Matthew and Michael Byrne, who were his sons, and who were subsequently to the death of said Michael Byrne, leaving Theresa Rice, widow, and Michael, Edmund, Rebecca, Henry, John, Laurence, Theresa, Dennis and Rose Rice as his only children and heirs at law, all of whom except Patrick, Matthew and John Rice, are now deceased. That said Michael Byrne also left surviving him Patrick, Matthew and Michael Byrne, who were his sons, and who were subsequently to the death of said Michael Byrne, leaving Theresa Rice, widow, and Michael, Edmund, Rebecca, Henry, John, Laurence, Theresa, Dennis and Rose Rice as his only children and heirs at law, all of whom except Patrick, Matthew and John Rice, are now deceased. That said Michael Byrne also left surviving him Patrick, Matthew and Michael Byrne, who were his sons, and who were subsequently to the death of said Michael Byrne, leaving Theresa Rice, widow, and Michael, Edmund, Rebecca, Henry, John, Laurence, Theresa, Dennis and Rose Rice as his only children and heirs at law, all of whom except Patrick, Matthew and John Rice, are now deceased. That said Michael Byrne also left surviving him Patrick, Matthew and Michael Byrne, who were his sons, and who were subsequently to the death of said Michael Byrne, leaving Theresa Rice, widow, and Michael, Edmund, Rebecca, Henry, John, Laurence, Theresa, Dennis and Rose Rice as his only children and heirs at law, all of whom except Patrick, Matthew and John Rice, are now deceased. That said Michael Byrne also left surviving him Patrick, Matthew and Michael Byrne, who were his sons, and who were subsequently to the death of said Michael Byrne, leaving Theresa Rice, widow, and Michael, Edmund, Rebecca, Henry, John, Laurence, Theresa, Dennis and Rose Rice as his only children and heirs at law, all of whom except Patrick, Matthew and John Rice, are now deceased. That said Michael Byrne also left surviving him Patrick, Matthew and Michael Byrne, who were his sons, and who were subsequently to the death of said Michael Byrne, leaving Theresa Rice, widow, and Michael, Edmund, Rebecca, Henry, John, Laurence, Theresa, Dennis and Rose Rice as his only children and heirs at law, all of whom except Patrick, Matthew and John Rice, are now deceased. That said Michael Byrne also left surviving him Patrick, Matthew and Michael Byrne, who were his sons, and who were subsequently to the death of said Michael Byrne, leaving Theresa Rice, widow, and Michael, Edmund, Rebecca, Henry, John, Laurence, Theresa, Dennis and Rose Rice as his only children and heirs at law, all of whom except Patrick, Matthew and John Rice, are now deceased. That said Michael Byrne also left surviving him Patrick, Matthew and Michael Byrne, who were his sons, and who were subsequently to the death of said Michael Byrne, leaving Theresa Rice, widow, and Michael, Edmund, Rebecca, Henry, John, Laurence, Theresa, Dennis and Rose Rice as his only children and heirs at law, all of whom except Patrick, Matthew and John Rice, are now deceased. That said Michael Byrne also left surviving him Patrick, Matthew and Michael Byrne, who were his sons, and who were subsequently to the death of said Michael Byrne, leaving Theresa Rice, widow, and Michael, Edmund, Rebecca, Henry, John, Laurence, Theresa, Dennis and Rose Rice as his only children and heirs at law, all of whom except Patrick, Matthew and John Rice, are now deceased. That said Michael Byrne also left surviving him Patrick, Matthew and Michael Byrne, who were his sons, and who were subsequently to the death of said Michael Byrne, leaving Theresa Rice, widow, and Michael, Edmund, Rebecca, Henry, John, Laurence, Theresa, Dennis and Rose Rice as his only children and heirs at law, all of whom except Patrick, Matthew and John Rice, are now deceased. That said Michael Byrne also left surviving him Patrick, Matthew and Michael Byrne, who were his sons, and



## LOCAL NEWS.

### LODGE MEETINGS.

OAKLAND LODGE, I. O. O. F., meets in Surges' Hall every Tuesday night.  
LOCAL BRANCH, No. 88, of the Iron Hall, meets in same hall 1st and 3rd Saturday nights of each month.  
ALTA LODGE, No. 57, K. of H., meets in same hall 2d and 4th Thursday nights of each month.  
SHEALTIEL LODGE, No. 122, I. O. O. F., meets in Lege's Hall every Monday night.  
PATMOS COUNCIL, No. 38, A. L. of H., meets in same hall 2d and 4th Friday nights of each month.  
The Y. M. C. A. of Oakland meets in the Pritchard Building Friday night of each week.

—Fresh oysters always on hand at John Sineell's.

—Florida oranges and lemons at John Sineell's.

—Large stock of the finest cigars and tobacco, at John Sineell's.

—French and common candles, nuts, fruits, cakes, crackers, &c., at John Sineell's.

—The organ purchased for the use of the Oak Grove Church, in Ryans Glade, was dedicated last Sunday.

—For SALE.—A tea-leaf still, capacity 200 gallons. Cheap for cash. Apply to Wm. Smith, Hays, Garrett county, Md. 10 24 31.

—All persons knowing themselves indebted to W. D. Nydegger are hereby notified to call and settle on or before Nov. 1st, 1885. 10 3 11.

—Died, near Oakland, Md., Oct. 14th, 1885, of brain fever, the infant son of William and Mary E. Enlow, aged 4 months and 14 days.

—P. S. Hyde's jewelry store, at Piedmont, was entered by burglars Wednesday night of last week and robbed of about \$600 worth of watches and jewelry.

—Married, at the residence of the bride's sister, at Clarksville, Iowa, Wednesday evening, Oct. 28th, 1885, Mr. Martin P. Brown, of Iowa, and Miss Bettie Harrod, of Oakland, Md.

—Married, in Oakland, Md., Wednesday evening, Oct. 28th, 1885, by Rev. John M. Davis, Mr. Lloyd L. Conaway, of Fayette county, Pa., and Miss Ina E. Browning, of Garrett county, Md.

—Invitations are out for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Casteel, which will take place at their residence near Oakland, Wednesday evening, Nov. 4th, 1885.

—Mr. George Knauer, who was stricken from the list of voters in district No. 8, was restored to the list Monday by order of Judge Seyster. We imagine the voters of No. 8 will see a very lively "corps" about the polls next Tuesday.

—Republicans, remember that the county commissioners appoint supervisors, constables and numerous county officers. Go to work to get out every Republican voter and secure the election of the Republican county board.

—Rev. J. Engle, the new M. E. Pastor was severely pounded in his own home, Thursday night of last week, and that, too, by members of his own congregation. However, the "pounding" was accompanied by so many kind words and good wishes that he really seemed to enjoy it and was better off in this world's goods to the amount of about \$50 after his assailants had departed.

—Mr. P. T. Garthright, at his store at Mountain Lake Park, has now on hand a very large stock of clothing for men, boys and children, which he will sell within the next ninety days at a small advance on cost. Also boots and shoes, stocking yarns and many other lines of goods. Call and examine goods and prices.

Aug. 22, 191.

—The W. C. T. U. held their regular meeting in the Lutheran church on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 15th, the meeting being opened by our President, Mrs. Dr. McComas. The election of officers took place, Mrs. McComas being retained as President, and Mrs. B. Johnson, from the Episcopal church, Mrs. Col. Wood, from the Presbyterian church, Mrs. Engle, from the M. E. church, and Miss Nellie Boyer, from the Lutheran church, as Vice Presidents. Miss Katie Townsend was elected corresponding secretary. Mrs. G. W. Lege, who has so faithfully performed her duties as recording secretary since our organization resigned, and Emma Brooke was elected to fill her place. Mrs. W. H. Hagan was retained as treasurer. The business of the meeting being completed an opportunity was given for persons to join, to which invitation Mrs. Engle and Mrs. Haslem responded. Meeting then adjourned to meet at the M. E. Church Nov. 5th, at 3:30 p. m., at which time all friends of temperance are urged to be present.

EMMA BROOKE, Recording Secretary.

Public Sale.

A large lot of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding and Stoves will be sold at John Shurtz's Furniture store, Sale to continue all day and also in the evening of Nov. 3d, 1885.

### Church Services—Sunday.

M. E. Church—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. by Rev. J. Engle.

Garrett Memorial (Pres.) Church—Preaching at 7 P. M. by Rev. John S. Foulk.

Lutheran Church—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. W. Sechrist.

St. Peter's, Catholic—Preaching every Sunday at 10½ o'clock A. M., except the second Sunday of each month.

### Sad and Sudden Death.

Our community was shocked and grieved, Saturday morning last, at the announcement of the death of Mrs. Maggie Combs, wife of Mr. Theodore F. Combs, of Oakland. She had been unwell but a few days, and a fatal termination was not thought of until a few hours before her death, which occurred about 10:40 A. M. Though death came so sudden and unexpected she was prepared for the journey, which could only terminate at her Father's house of many mansions, prepared for His children. Deceased has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church for a number of years, and though prevented by domestic cares from a regular attendance at the church of her choice, she was a practical Christian, abounding in good works. We have the testimony of her neighbors that they never saw her show the appearance of anger or resentment, and to this we can bear willing testimony. Always kind, always gentle, always looking on the bright side. As a neighbor she was always ready and willing to assist in case of sickness or distress, and as a wife and mother one of the most loving and patient. The funeral service was held in the M. E. Church Monday afternoon at two o'clock, conducted by the Pastor, Rev. J. Engle, assisted by Revs. P. Hamill and John M. Davis, and the interment was made in the Odd Fellows Cemetery. Deceased was in her 39th year, and leaves a husband and four small children to mourn their loss, which is her gain.

Rest for the toiling hand,  
Rest for the anxious brow,  
Rest for the weary, way-sore feet,  
Rest from all labor now.

Asleep in Jesus! far from thee  
Thy kindred and their graves may be;  
But thine is with a blessed sleep,  
From which none ever wakes to weep.

### A Card of Thanks.

ED. REPUBLICAN.—Please say to the people of Oakland and vicinity, through your columns, that they have my heartfelt thanks for the kindness shown to me and my motherless little ones in our sore bereavement.

TITUS F. COMBS.

Oakland, Oct. 27, 1885.

### Mountain Lake Park.

I am glad to see a rally among the local correspondents in various parts of the county, especially as our local news is becoming so scarce.

There is but one of the summer residents in families remaining, except Miss Swan, whom we now claim as a permanent resident.

The Association is having the trees removed from Baltimore Avenue, into which the county road will likely be changed soon.

The heavy wind storm a short time ago blew down several of the trees here.

The Harris cottage is now receiving the second coat of paint and plastering.

The public school began here on the 20th inst., with Miss Mamie Weber as teacher.

Mr. A. Howel and family have located at Washington for the winter. Miss Jennie Smith and Miss Sherman spent two days with us this week.

Mr. M. Z. Dawson and family have returned to their home here. They spent most of the summer near Terra Alta.

Mrs. N. L. Baumgardner and little daughter were here this week looking after their cottage.

J. A. E.

### Notice 1

I desire to say to all my friends and customers that after Nov. 1st, 1885, I will close all books, and will sell strictly for cash, feeling assured that this is the only way one can succeed in selling at the low prices that I started out with. Hoping this will meet with your approval, I ask you to call and see my new goods and get our low prices before buying elsewhere.

JOHN SHURTZER.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. D. Nydegger, Druggist, Oakland, Md.

### To the Voters of Garrett County.

OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 27th, 1885.

In the *Mountain Democrat*, bearing date of the 23th inst., appeared a card from under the hand of my opponent, Moses R. Hamill, also an editorial by the editor of said paper, charging me with wilfully and persistently violating the law in failing and refusing to make abstracts of the deeds filed and recorded in the clerk's office and sending the same to the Commissioner of the Land Office, which I then deemed unworthy of notice or reply, trusting in your confidence in me which you have shown from time to time by electing and re-electing me to the office which I now hold, and relying upon your judgment to understand the spirit in which both were written, I had intended to leave it to you, or delect in my duty. Since thus determining, I have been informed that Mr. Hamill in his personal canvass has endeavored to take an unfair advantage of me, and mislaid you by reiterating the charges appearing in his card, and adding thereto other statements, and which I, under the circumstances, confined to the office as I am, in the discharge of my official duties, and unable to see you in person to refute them before the election, consider it proper to notice:

First. That it is true that the law does require the clerk after recording any deed and before delivering the original, to make an abstract of it.

Second. This has been done by me of all the deeds now of record in the office up to within the past year or two and ready to send, and will be sent to the Commissioner of the Land Office within a short time.

Third. That there still remains in the office in my custody 500 or more recorded deeds of which, under the law, I can make abstracts at any time before delivery, for most of which the recording fee has not been paid, while Section 3 of Art. 57, of the Revised Code, contains a provision in words following: "That the clerks of courts shall be required to record or receive for recording any deed, mortgage, bill of sale or other instrument of writing, unless the fees for recording the same as regulated by law shall first be paid by the person offering the same for record." Therefore, in this respect, I have more than complied with the requirements of the law.

Fourth. In addition to the above the law—Sec. 18 of Art. 63 of the Revised Code—says that a clerk shall have six months after the expiration of his term of office in which to complete the unfinished business of his office, and the work now unfinished, including the abstracting yet to be done, can all be completed by me in less than four months, and the abstracting alone can be done within a month.

Fifth. Concerning the charge that I have been paid for the abstracting of deeds. I have up to within the past year or eighteen months done it gratuitously, preferring this to exacting, charging and receiving pay from the persons offering the deeds for record, which, under the law, I would have to do, did I receive pay for it at all? This law requiring abstracting, which was enacted in the year 1785, one hundred years ago, is however regarded as almost obsolete—a dead letter—and of such little importance has it been considered, that the Commissioners of the Land Office has never made any effort to have it enforced or offered a suggestion that it should or ought to be complied with, and out of the twenty-three counties in the State, in only one county has its provisions been fully complied with. The clerks in some counties having for more than fifty years failed to make the abstracts and send them to the Land Office. I suppose the reason for this is that as soon as recorded, the deed is delivered and taken out of the office, the grantees or owner holding it, and the record remaining in the clerk's office and kept in the vault, which in all cases is supposed to be, and so far as possible is made fire-proof.

The Judges of our Circuit Court after having at various times made an examination of the office as required by law have said it is in excellent order and the records in the very best shape and condition, and have expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the duties devolving upon me have been discharged, and only recently, as I have been informed by a Democratic friend, and since the publication of Mr. Hamill's card, has one of said Judges remarked to him that the office is in better condition and better conducted than either of the other offices in this Judicial Circuit.

In conclusion I have to say that numerous persons and friends of mine of both parties have assured me and expressed the opinion that wherever properly understood, Mr. Hamill's course would result beneficially to me, and cause him the loss of many votes.

And if again re-elected by your

votes, I will, with a knowledge which can be acquired only by many years experience, perform all the duties of the office, so far as possible to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of the county.

Very respectfully, your servant,

W. H. TOWER.

OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 27th, 1885.

ED. REPUBLICAN: In the last issue of the REPUBLICAN my attention has been called to a series of charges attempted to be made against the Democratic mismanagement of the affairs of this county, which seem to have originated from the fertile brain of some critic who has shown more malice than facts and figures. The 7th paragraph refers to certain returns made by me to the County Commissioners of this county of several tracts of land not heretofore assessed or appearing upon the tax books of this county, and the charge is there made that the Commissioners had no authority to employ me for any such purpose, and the inference is left that the people's money was squandered performing this work, and receiving reasonable pay for the same.

Now, if the writer of this article had gotten some one to have referred him to Chap. 260 of the Acts of 1884, would have seen that the Commissioners are expressly authorized to make new assessments on property brought to their knowledge, and this independent of the tax collector.

Now it is a well known fact, and has been a matter of common complaint among the tax-payers of this county, that there is now and has been ever since its organization a large quantity of valuable land had never been assessed or subjected to taxation, the present Board, believing these statements to be true, employed me to look into the matter and ascertain to what extent these lands remained unassessed and to bring to them a proper description of said land and the names of the owners. Acting under their instructions I immediately gave the matter my attention, and after laboring and going to a good deal of personal expense making examinations of records in Cumberland and at the Land Office in Annapolis, which occupied my time more or less for about six months, I returned to them a list of lands not heretofore assessed, amounting to 13,885 acres, which has increased the taxable basis of the county \$58,775, and bringing into the treasury of the county the sum of about \$770 taxes. And if I felt at liberty to occupy further space in your paper in making this reply I should be glad to furnish the people of this county the names of the tracts of land so returned by me, with the number of acres in each, the names of the owners, &c., and a reference to the records where said lands are described, which will show conclusively that the above list is not fictitious, and that the charge made against me is entirely false. I deem it proper to say that if any citizen desires any further information upon this matter to prove the falsity of the charge made against me in the REPUBLICAN, I shall be glad to furnish any of them with the list of said lands, if they will take the trouble to call on me, so that if the above tax is not collectable, it will not be the fault of the Commissioners or tax-collector, but will be the result of a failure on the part of the Legislature to pass proper laws to collect the same. Now, in conclusion, I desire to say that up to this time I have received for the above labor and investigations the small sum of \$50, which has resulted in bringing a large amount of money into the county treasury, some of which has already been collected by the tax collector, and the remainder will be collected by proper effort on his part.

Very respectfully,

J. T. MITCHELL.

I, Richard T. Browning, collector of taxes for Garrett county, do hereby certify that the above facts and figures set forth in the letter of John T. Mitchell, are true, and that I have already collected a portion of the taxes therein referred to, and have reason to believe that I shall be able to collect the greater amount of the same.

R. T. BROWNING.

[The tract called "Tross," containing 1,508½ acres, which has been assessed to Col. R. S. McCulloch by Mr. Mitchell, is not owned nor claimed by Col. McCulloch. The McCulloch & Templeman patent for "Tross" was found to be void, because the said land is covered by a "Western Connection," an older survey. It is certain, therefore, that the taxes assessed against Col. McCulloch on this land cannot be collected. The probability is that a large portion of these arbitrary assessments are in the same condition and will be returned unusable.—ED. REPUBLICAN.]

### The Baltimore Election.

The Democrats of Baltimore elected their Mayor Wednesday by about 2,500 majority—a close shave. The Reformers hope to overcome that next Tuesday.

ALTAMONT, MD., Oct. 28, 1885.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Allow me space in your columns to say to our Republican friends to come out on the day of election and vote the full Republican ticket, for our candidates are all of our own county's "raising."

I have known them from boyhood. Our candidate for the Senate is a first class man in every respect, and well qualified for the position. Mr. Weimer is a self-made man, without spot or blemish. He has a first class education and is capable to fill the office with credit. Mr. Michaels is also a good man and prosperous farmer, and is acquainted with the needs of our farmers and laborers.

Then our clerk is well-known to you all as a good, accommodating clerk, and needs no recommendation, notwithstanding the desperate effort that has been made by his opponent to kill him. Hit him again, Mr. Hamill, you only lost half the votes that you would have received by that one blow, the next will take all. Try him again. Probably he will reform. He was ignorant of his duty.

Mr. Riley, our candidate for Sheriff, is a man of good, sober moral character and is highly recommended by all who know him. He has been in the employ of Hon. H. G. Davis for over 20 years. He always gave satisfaction, and is capable of filling the office with credit.

Then our Commissioners are all good, reliable farmers and worthy of trust. We do think after the enormous taxes under Democratic rule we should make an extra effort to elect them, in the interest of economy and lower taxes.

I am sure that if we come out next Tuesday we can elect our full ticket without any trouble, and then we can call back our little McComas Roster, and his voice will be heard ringing all over the hills of Garrett county, and from every barn and house in the county.

A No. 1 REPUBLICAN.

Let every Republican show his attachment to his party by voting the whole ticket, as by so doing he can not only endorse those who think alike with him on political subjects, but will aid in putting competent men in office who will faithfully and conscientiously perform the duties assigned them to the prosperity of the community.

### Successful in Every Case!

Dr. Letroble has treated many cases of long-standing complaints with such success and marked improvement that, regardless of the past disagreeable weather, the afflicted have come upon almost every train and by country road daily, to consult and take treatment of him. The afflicted should remember that delays are dangerous. Do not put it off till another time if any thing serious is the matter with you, but come at once and secure treatment while your case is curable. See column advertisement of Dr. Letroble's in this paper.

### REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

For Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland:

FANCIS MILLER.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland:

WILLIAM M. MARINE.

COUNTY.

For State Senator:

E. H. GLOFFELY.

For House of Delegates:

GEORGE L. MICHAELS,

SILAS WEIMER.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court:

W. H. TOWER.

For Register of Wills:

JOHN S. LAUGHLIN.

For county Commissioners:

SAMUEL BAKER,

THOMAS K. HARVEY,

WILLIAM W. FRAZEE.

For Sheriff:

JOHN H. RILEY.

For County Surveyor:

DANIEL CHISHOLM.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Estate of Joseph H. Smith, deceased.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—That the undersigned, of Garrett county, Md., hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOSEPH H. SMITH,

late of Bedford Co., Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon legally authenticated to the undersigned, on or before the 1st day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate, given under my hand this 27th day of October, 1885.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,

Administrator.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

### ROAD APPLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the County Commissioners, after thirty days from the first publication of this notice, for the appointment of assessors to locate a public county road, beginning at or near the east end of Oak street, in the town of Oakland, passing through lands of Mrs. Margaret Kennedy, Genl. E. F. Kelly, R. H. Garrett, H. Weber, the Lake View Land and Farming Company and Mountain Lake Park Association, to intersect the Beekman Road at or near the B. & O. R. R. crossing.

J. M. DAVIS,

J. L. HURLEY.

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Joseph Friend, of John, vs. Sam'l W. Friend, Jr., and others.

No. — Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I will on the 24th day of November, 1885, state an account in the above cause, distributing the funds in the Trustee's hands amongst the persons entitled thereto. The creditors of Samuel W. Friend, deceased, will file their claim properly authenticated with the Clerk of said Circuit Court for Garrett county, on or before that day, otherwise they will not receive any allowance in the distribution of said fund.

W. P. TOWNSHEND,

Auditor.

### CHANGE IN VOTING PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE GARRETT COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the voting place in Election District No. 7, will be at the house owned by Mr. G. S. Smith, on corner of 3rd and Alder Sts., Oakland.

By order

G. W. MERRILL,

Clerk.

### ORDER NISI.

Henry A. Shaffer vs. John M. B. Shaffer and others.

In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Oct. 20th, 1885.

ORDERED, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Henry A. Shaffer, Trustee, for the sale of land described in the decree entered in said cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the tenth day of November next. Provided a copy of this order be published in some weekly newspaper printed in Garrett county once in each of three successive weeks before the said tenth day of November next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$500.

W. H. TOWER,

Clerk.

### NELSON & ANDERSON.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise, Country Produce, &c. &c.,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STREETS, OAKLAND, MD.

Will open a branch store at Elk and H Sts., Northwest, in the City of Washington, where they will ship all kinds of produce. It will be to the interest of all buying produce for sale to call and see them. They will take produce on trade and the highest cash prices for all goods of first quality.

P. S.—The books and accounts belonging to the late firm of A. Nelson, up to July 10th, 1885, when above co-partnership took place, have been placed in the hands of E. A. Taylor, Esq., for collection. This has been done to avoid complication in the accounts of the two firms. Prompt payment will save trouble. Oakland, Oct. 15th, 1885.—H.

### SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, agriculture, horticulture, and all other branches of human industry. It is published by Munn & Co., 375 Broadway, New York.

Advertisements are received for insertion in the Scientific American, at the rate of \$10 per line for the first week, and \$5 for each subsequent week. The price of the paper is \$5 per annum in advance.

Address MUNN & CO., Office Scientific American, 375 Broadway, New York.

### NOTICE!

I have taken the agency for the

CELEBRATED

RUMESY & Co's

PUMPS!

and will sell all kinds of pumps from a common pitcher pump, to a first class steam or fire engine pump. All pumps bought of me will be

SET UP AND STARTED

Free of Charge,

where the distance is not more than five miles from Oakland.

S. LAWTON,

66 ft Under "Republican" office.

### FOR SALE.

TRACTS & MILITARY LOTS.

The subscriber offers for sale the following lands in Garrett county: "Bank Property," 162½ acres on Backbone Mountain, near West Virginia line. There is on this tract good timber, white and red oak, chestnut, birch and sugar timber, and the land when cleared, will make good farms. "Piedmont," 175 acres, near Accident, part improved.















# THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 9.

OAKLAND, MD., SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1885.

NUMBER 35

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ALIVE! ALIVE! REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Alive to the wants of the people, I have opened, in my old

### FURNITURE ROOMS,

Main street, Oakland, Md., a

### PROVISION & FEED STORE,

where I will keep constantly on hand

for all their wants

### ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Flour, Meal, (shop, Oats, Corn, Clover and Timothy Seed, Bacon, Fish, &c., &c., and all kinds of

### Country Produce.

**JOHN SHARTZER.**

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

### BAUGH & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF

### THE ORIGINAL

### RAW BONE

### SUPER-PHOSPHATE

### AND OTHER

### STANDARD BONE MANURES

### ALSO

### HIGH GRADE CHEMICALS

### WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

### BAUGH'S

### PURE RAW-BONE MEAL

### AND

### PURE DISSOLVED RAW BONES

Buyers will be surprised to find how low they can buy WAREHOUSING PURE BONE MEAL from us. Write for Baugh's Phosphate Catalogue. Address

**BAUGH & SONS**

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CALIFORNIA, MD., or SOLE AGENTS, VA.

For the working class, send to us

for postage, and we will mail you

free of cost, a valuable catalogue of

our goods, which will put you in the way

of making money, and thus, in a few days

you will be able to pay for your

catalogue. You can easily earn from 25

cents to \$1.00 per week, and if you

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a

single drop of impurity in the blood, it will

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## BY MERE ACCIDENT.

BY LIZZIE LYONS.

In her miserable attic room Ethel Dare, a young girl of 17, was preparing to go to her day's work. The air was white with frost and everything she touched seemed turned to ice. She had burned her last lump of coal the night before, and consequently could not have any fire. She went to the cupboard—nothing there; she searched everywhere, and finally found a crust of bread. This she tried to eat in the vain hope that it would allay the gnawing hunger.

Putting on her threadbare shawl and descending the attic stairs, she started, stiff and breakfastless, to face the cold.

She was employed at one of the stores when, on Saturday night, she was handed an envelope containing just \$2.50 as a remuneration for her life of toil and hardship.

Six months before her mother had died, and, as Ethel had no money, she had been compelled to apply to the authorities for a burial by the city, where she and the woman from whom she rented were the only mourners.

Mrs. Dare in her girlhood had been the only daughter of a very wealthy wholesale merchant, and was petted and spoiled by her only brother, but she had, against her father's wishes, married a worthless, profligate fellow, and he had disowned her. She soon became a widow, and, appealing to her father for assistance, which was ignominiously refused in the harsh and cruel terms that "she had made her bed, now let her lie in it." She never wrote again, but strove to work for her little girl and herself and keep the wolf from the door. On her deathbed she told her daughter her whole story, and implored of her never to marry a drunkard. Ethel had, very unfortunately for one in her station in life, inherited her mother's great beauty, consisting of large blue eyes, golden curls, and perfect features.

She had meanwhile reached the store, and after an interminably long day of dull monotony and dreary work prepared to return to her miserable attic.

It was a cold, bitter night in mid-winter; the streets of New York were one sheet of snow and ice, and more than one warmly-clad person, as they turned the corner and faced the wind, sleet, and snow, hurried along, grasping their wraps more tightly about them, and cast one sympathetic thought for the poor unfortunate who had no place to go as a scene of cheerful life, warm supper, and pleasant fireside passed before their gaze.

The people were hurrying, or rather sliding along, as it was an utter impossibility to walk, for after one thought they had a good foothold and could manage to maintain their equilibrium there would be an ignominious fall of dignity, as, with an ejaculation of "Oh, my!" they would go slipping down.

In front of one of the elegant houses on Fifth avenue there was a place unusually slippery, where at least a dozen that night had fallen. A little black-robed figure, in which we recognize our friend Ethel, now made her appearance, and in her haste stepped right on the slippery spot, which was followed, as many of her predecessors had been, by a painful fall.

With a low moan of pain she dragged herself to the step, thinking she was only jarred and would recover herself and then resume her journey. A sudden twinge of pain from her ankle caused her very lips to turn white.

"Oh, my ankle!" Everything was growing dark before her. She tried to raise herself, causing another twinge from her ankle, which made her fall back—senseless. She had fainted.

A large, portly man, enveloped in a huge overcoat, fur mittens, Arctic rubbers—in fact, everything equivalent to comfort—stopped suddenly as he started to ascend the steps. "My, what is this?"

He hastily gathered her up in his strong arms, gave a loud, ringing peal to the door bell, which brought several servants running to the door, strode through the hall, up the little staircase, and into his wife's sitting room, and laid his burden on the lounge.

His wife, like the good, dear, sensible motherly woman she was, never stopped to ask questions and gave way to curiosity (a woman's failing), but proceeded to administer the needed restoratives.

Her efforts were soon rewarded by a long quivering sigh issuing from the lips of the patient. After a quivering of the eyelids the large blue eyes opened, looking wonderingly around at the grandeur such as she had often dreamed of but never seen. The man at her side had been looking intently at her from the first, evidently in a brown study from the knit brow and thoughtful eye; but when she opened her eyes he started up, exclaiming: "How like my sister Ethel!" Ethel attempted to raise herself, but she fell back on the lounge with a cry of anguish.

"My poor child, what is it?"

"My ankle, I think, is sprained."

After the pain had somewhat subsided she said:

"Will you be kind enough to tell me, I am here?"

"Never mind now, my child." The doctor, who had been sent for, now arrived. He was the typical rosy-faced, good-natured doctor, and soon had her ankle more comfortable, taking his leave with the injunction "that the utmost care must be taken of her," and prophesying a speedy recovery, and that he "would bring her around all right in a couple of weeks."

After the doctor's exit "mine host" explained to Ethel's satisfaction how he had found her lying on the steps. He could not look at her without betraying the deepest signs of emotion.

"My child, have you any friends or relatives who will be anxious about you to whom I might send word?"

"Alas, I have no friends. I am only a poor orphan, with no one in the wide world to care for me. My mother died six months ago, and the sweet blue eyes filled with tears.

A deep shade of gray overspread the man's face. "Tell me," anxiously and breathlessly, "who was your mother; what was her maiden name?"

"I do not think I ought to tell, for grandpapa disowned her because she married against his will, and he is living some place in New York, and he probably would not care to have it spoken of, for grandpapa said he was very proud."

As she ceased speaking a silver-haired old man entered the room and bent over the couch. He was visibly affected as his son had been.

"Oh, my son, who is this? It looks so much like my poor, lost Ethel."

"Will you tell now, my child? I assure you I have only the best motives and not merely curiosity for inquiring. The deepest of interests are at stake. My long lost sister, and you were so great a resemblance to her that I have strong convictions that you are her daughter."

A warm blush of pride swept over Ethel's face as she remembered her grandfather's cruel treatment of her sainted mother, for even the most abject poverty could not suppress her pride, and she for a time refused, but at last gave in and told him her mother's whole sad story. "And," she continued bitterly, "mamma died of consumption, the result of hard work, exposure, want and neglect, while her hard-hearted father was reveling in plenty and comfort, and she now occupies a pauper's grave."

The old man's face had twined with visible pain at the narrative, and at the completion he completely broke down and sobbed like a child. Becoming more composed, he said pleadingly:

"If I were to tell you that father had repented and instituted vigilant search, advertised, and tried every way in the world to make amends would you forgive him? I am your grandfather; you would not, you could not condemn him now?"

Ethel's surprise knew no bounds. Her grandfather and uncle found and pleading her forgiveness. She, the poor working-girl and occupant of that miserable attic. She could scarcely believe her senses.

Yes, her mother would have forgiven them, and should she not be doubly, aye, triply, willing to do so? It was indeed a happy reunion.

From being a poor shop-girl, residing in an attic room, and receiving barely enough upon which to exist, Ethel, by her accident, was transferred to a home of wealth and affluence and as soon as her ankle was sufficiently well Mrs. Dare was raised from a pauper's grave, put into the

family burying ground, and had an elegant monument erected to her memory.

### The Republican Retained.

An auditor in the Treasury Department called in one of his old clerks a few days ago who has figured prominently as a Republican during the almost twenty years' stay in that department, and said:

"I thought I would inform you, although I must do so regretfully, that I shall ask you within a day or two for your resignation."

"Well," replied the clerk, "I am not surprised. I have been here so long, and I have served with such seeming satisfaction, that I was in hopes you would pass me by in making dismissals, although I am a Republican."

"You are a Democrat," replied the auditor.

"You have been prominently identified with the Republican party for a number of years, have you not?" Inquired the auditor.

"I have," replied the clerk, "and I am a Republican yet. I am just such a Republican I expect as you are a Democrat, ardent, energetic and wide awake. But it seems to me that a Democrat of your warm and earnest character would prefer to select clerks in this department who were appointed as Republicans, but who are claiming to be Democrats now for the purpose of retaining their positions. I know of a number of clerks here who have never been considered anything but active Republicans up to a few months ago, when they began representing themselves to be Democrats, and have been bringing Democratic influence to bear for retention. Now, as an earnest, ardent Republican, I would think you, being such a Democrat, would prefer that these weak-backed fellows should go out, and that men of courage and conviction would remain. I know who these men are, and presume you do and could save them, but will not, I am not an informer. I am, however, and ever will be, a Republican of the most pronounced type whether I stay here but a day longer, or during my life."

The auditor looked at the clerk in the face a full half minute, then replied: "You can go back to your desk and continue your work. I do not think I will ask for your resignation just yet."

### Interesting Experiences.

Hiram Cameron, Furniture Dealer of Columbus, Ga., tells his experience, thus: "For three years have I tried every remedy on the market for Stomach and Kidney Disorders, but got no relief, until I used Electric Bitters. Took five bottles and am now cured, and think Electric Bitters the Best Blood Purifier in the world."—Major A. B. Reed, of West Liberty, Ky., used Electric Bitters for an old standing Kidney affection and says: "Nothing has ever done me so much good as Electric Bitters." Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Wm. Nydegger.

### How Rolled Gold is Made.

Chicago Journal.

Rolled gold is made by casting an ingot of brass, and while this is still hot pouring upon it a thin layer of gold alloy between steel rollers until a long, thin ribbon is produced, of which the proportion of gold and brass is the same as of the ingot. The percentage of gold is reduced as low as 2 and 3 per cent. This rolled gold is used in making cheap bracelets and watch chains, and costs but little more than brass. It wears from one to ten years.

Wife (reading)—"Isn't this funny, my dear? Here's an article which says they have found a new species of birds in Australia which have four legs. Now, what do you suppose they want four legs for?" Husband (yawning)—"They are probably politicians, my love, and by this beautiful dispensation of their Creator they are enabled to stand on both sides of the fence at the same time."—Rural Home.

Many of General Grant's political speeches are being revived. In one of them he gave these reasons for being a Republican: "I am a Republican because the Republican is a National party, seeking the greatest good of the greatest number of citizens; it favors free speech and a free ballot."

Few like gray hairs, except on other persons. If your hair is turning gray, restore it to the hue of youth by using Ayer's Hair Vigor.

### AYER'S

### Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chills, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malarial. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

### FOR RENT.

The building formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas White will probably be for rent May 1st. There are six available rooms up stairs; a room on the first floor that has been used for a barber shop. Would make a desirable stand for a grocery, flour and feed store, with room enough for a family abode. Would also make an excellent and desirable place for a Post Office, having an unobstructed entrance on Liberty street.